

MARY GARDNER AND HER FAMILY

Compiled by Marilyn Austin Smith  
Researched by Celia Smith  
1994

DATE MICROFILMED 8 July 1997	
ITEM # 17	
PROJECT and ROLL #	G. S. CALL #
XLB7-102	
4177 2055301	

Contents

	Page
1. In the Lowlands of Scotland . . . . .	1
2. The Battle of Bonnymuir . . . . .	2
3. In the Backwoods of Upper Canada . . . . .	4
4. In the Timberland of Canada West . . . . .	7
5. The Gardners' Conversion . . . . .	11
6. The Exodus of the Camp of Israel . . . . .	13
7. The Winter of 1846-47 . . . . .	18
8. The Journey West in 1847 . . . . .	21
9. Setting Up in Mill Creek . . . . .	26
10. Brother William . . . . .	30
11. Brother Archibald . . . . .	31
12. Brother Robert . . . . .	32
13. A Victim of Buchanan's Blunder . . . . .	34
14. Separation . . . . .	37
15. Margaret Sweeten . . . . .	39
16. Mary Luckham . . . . .	41
17. Susannah Luckham . . . . .	42
18. Robert Sweeten . . . . .	44
19. Roger Luckham's Brother . . . . .	47
20. George Sweeten's Sisters . . . . .	50
Patriarchal Blessings . . . . .	
Photographs . . . . .	
Family Group Records . . . . .	
Place Names and Dates . . . . .	
References . . . . .	
Index . . . . .	

USICAN  
929.273  
G171s

788774

## HISTORY OF MARY GARDNER AND HER FAMILY

### In the Lowlands of Scotland

Mary Gardner was born in the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, on June 5, 1807. Scotland is a country in the northern part of the island of Great Britain. It is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Kilsyth is twelve miles east of Glasgow on the main road to Edinburgh. The parish is about seven miles in length and three and a half in average breadth and consists of several streets irregularly formed. Glasgow is the largest city of Scotland, located in the west central part, and Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.<sup>1,2</sup>

Mary's ancestors go back to 1603 on the parish registers of Scotland. Mary's father, Robert Gardner, was born on March 12, 1781, at Bogstown, Houston Parish, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He was the twelfth and last child born to William Gardner and Christian Henderson. William Gardner was a very strong man. In his stocking feet he was six feet, two inches tall. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and was very strict in how he lived. There was freedom of religion in Scotland. Most of the people of Scotland belonged to the Church of Scotland, a Presbyterian Church, although some belonged to the Roman Catholic Church and some were members of other Protestant Churches.<sup>1,3</sup>

Mary's mother, Margaret Calender, was born in January, 1777, at Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland. She was the fifth of eight children born to Archibald Calender and Margaret Ewen. Archibald Calender "was a strong, healthy man with never an ache or pain. When he was about fifty years old he went out one morning before breakfast to work a bit in his garden. It was a nice garden with a table and chairs hewn out of rock and surrounded by beech trees. The leaves of the beech remain dried on the trees all winter and are pushed off by swelling buds in the spring. A wind stirred among them and as they rattled," Archibald "leaned on his hoe." Margaret, his wife, "came to call him to his morning meal and seeing him in this unusual position asked what was the matter. 'I do not know,' he said. 'The breeze that rustled the leaves, struck my head and sent a shiver through me.' She started with him to the house, about twenty rods, and before they reached there, he was delirious. He died the next day."<sup>3</sup>

Robert Gardner, age eighteen, and Margaret Calender, age twenty-two, were married on May 25, 1800, at Barony, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Robert Gardner was a Lowlander. The lowlands have the best farm land, while the Highlands fill the entire northern half of Scotland and have scenery of exquisite beauty. Robert was a "good scholar." He was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. During his early married life he kept a grocery store and the Black Bull Inn tavern. He later rented the Garrel Mill from the Canal Company. The mill was located on the outskirts of Kilsyth. There are several small streams that intersect the parish of Kilsyth. The principal stream is the Garrel, which descends from the Garrel hill, and, in its course, within a mile and a half, has a height of 1000 feet. Its waters approach the ancient village of Kilsyth. The Gardner family lived in the little rock mill house across the road from the mill. Robert had a farm which brought him a fair profit. About 1818 Robert moved his family into town into a house belonging to a man named Brown.<sup>2,3</sup>

Margaret and Robert's first child, Margaret Gardner, was born at Glasgow. She died of smallpox at the age of nine months and nine days. Their second child, William Gardner, was born at Glasgow on January 31, 1803. Christine Gardner, their third child, was also born at Glasgow. She died of whooping cough at the

age of fifteen months and some days. Mary Gardner, born at Kilsyth in 1807, was their fourth child. Their fifth child, Margaret Gardner the second, was born at Kilsyth on January 26, 1810. She died fourteen months later, on March 26, 1811. Janet Gardner, the sixth child, was born on July 5, 1811, at Kilsyth and died in October, 1824. Their seventh child, Archibald Gardner, was born on September 2, 1814, in the little rock mill house in Kilsyth. Their next child was a stillborn girl. Robert Gardner junior, their last child, was born on October 12, 1819, at Kilsyth.<sup>3,5</sup>

England and Scotland were united for the first time at the death of Elizabeth I in 1603. James VI of Scotland, a member of the Stuart family and the closest heir to the throne of England, became James I of England (reigned from 1603-1625). Ever since England and Scotland have had the same king. Charles I, son of James I, was beheaded during his reign (from 1625-1649). Oliver Cromwell, a Puritan leader, ruled from 1653 until he died in 1658. Charles II, son of Charles I, became king in 1660. When Charles II died in 1685, his brother James II became king. In 1688 the English Parliament overthrew James II. He fled to France. His daughter Mary married William, a Dutch prince. In 1689 William and Mary were made king and queen. Mary II died in 1694, and her husband William III continued to rule until 1702. Queen Anne, the daughter of James II, was the last Stuart to reign in England. She ruled from 1702 until she died in 1714.<sup>1</sup>

King James II, his son James, and his grandson Charles were pretenders or claimants of the English throne for almost a hundred years. Many of the Scottish people fought several battles against the English, trying to restore the throne to them. In 1746 the English won such a decisive victory that the Stuart pretenders gave up the fight. For fifty years more some of the Highland families, who had been supporters of the Stuart claimants, had occasional fights with the Lowland people, most of whom had sided with England.<sup>1</sup>

#### The Battle of Bonnymuir

In The History of Stirlingshire William Nimmo tells in chapter fourteen of the radical rebellion which affected the lives of the Gardner family. During the revolutionary excitement of 1820 there was deep political discontent in Scotland. A number of patriotic Scotchmen dared assert themselves in what they thought their legal rights. The radical party, as they were called, were sought out and treacherously decoyed to Bonnymuir by emissaries of the British government.<sup>4</sup>

The first step of the evil plot was a treasonable address which was freely posted in Glasgow. A man named Turner gathered together a few of the more impulsive city radicals. Turner deceived them into believing that the men at Carron were waiting the arrival of an additional force before sieging a full supply of arms and ammunition that had been secretly collected for them. Although their numbers were few to begin with, no doubt many others would join them on their journey to Condorrat. King, another openly declared agent of the radical government, had gone on ahead to announce their approach. Under this deception the Germiston party left Germiston early in the morning of April 25, 1820.<sup>4</sup>

When within a mile of Condorrat, Hardie, who was appointed commander, put his tiny army into marching order. Upon reaching the tiny hamlet no additional force appeared. Instead, King, deceitfully busy, 'made another dupe of a villager named Baird, who, on the faith that 'a party of two hundred well-armed men, all old soldiers, were on their way from Glasgow,' persuaded a dozen or more of his neighbors to be ready, along with himself, to join the radical army on their



arrival in the village. The few untrained volunteers brought by Hardie were the only ones of the promised numbers to appear. King, with some further devilish flattery, persuaded the party to continue, in the likelihood, he assured them, of meeting the other soldiers, who, in their marching, had perhaps found it necessary to turn away from the public streets.<sup>4</sup>

Hardie and Baird are made joint commanders. The thirty men walk bravely forward, each with a pike (a long wooden staff with a pointed head) in his hand to use against the British government. When close to Bonnybridge, King suggested that the "army" should go a short distance to the south, to Bonnymuir, a bleak moorland, and wait there until he returned with a reinforcement from Camelon. Not one radical came to strengthen their ranks. Hardie and Baird saw that it was impossible to make any movement when they had only a handful of men. They resolved to return home at once. On the evening before doing so, Lieutenant Hodgson of the 10th hussars (a British cavalry) and Lieutenant Davidson of the Stirlingshire yeomanry, each with a detachment of troops, rode up. The villainous trap was at last clearly seen from the beginning to the end.<sup>4</sup>

The political rebels were filled with terror on finding themselves face to face with a fully equipped and trained enemy. They took shelter behind an adjoining wall and for a time held both hussars and yeomanry at bay with their pikes. Eventually, when Lieutenant Hodgson called out for a surrender, the majority of the civilians threw down their pikes and ran. It was entirely useless for the remaining few to resist. Eighteen of the radicals, including Hardie and Baird, were taken prisoners. Several of them were badly wounded.<sup>4</sup>

Two men, more seriously injured than the others, were left on the field for dead. One of the two was a printer from Glasgow named Black. Black was fleeing from the moor when a hussar unhappily overtook him, and removing the pike from his hand, told him to make quickly off. He had not gone far when he encountered three of the yeomanry. These, less humane than the hussar, cried, "cut the radical rascal down!" The most advanced soldier wounded him dangerously about the head and shoulders. He was thought finished. A neighboring farmer, at Damhead, named Alexander Robertson, happened to be in the field soon after the skirmish and saw Black lying there. He had Black carried to his house where his wounds were dressed and he was put snugly to bed. The following night Black, wearing the farmer's blue bonnet instead of his own battered hat, made his escape by a back-room window. As planned, Black's uncle, Allan M'Clymont, of Larbert, and his son James reached Damhead about midnight and aided him in his flight. From Larbert Black fled again in time to miss the yeomanry, Carnock, who had followed. Carnock picked up at Camelon that day three radicals, M'Millan, M'Intyre, and Dawson. They were tried and sentenced to banishment for life. M'Millan lived to a ripe old age among fields of plenty in the far uplands of Australia.<sup>4</sup>

At Bonnymuir the revolutionists that were well enough for the journey were marched off at once to Stirling castle. The trial of the political prisoners did not take place until July 13th. "The rights I want," said Hardie, when he was examined in Stirling castle, "are annual parliaments, and election by ballot." Hardie was found guilty of "levying war" and "compassing to levy war against the king, in order to compel him to change his measures." Baird was found guilty of levying war. On September 8th both prisoners were hanged by the neck until dead and afterwards beheaded. The execution was a horrible display. Hardie, as he raised his eyes to the gibbet, and just before ascending the grim gallows, prayerfully wished "a speedy deliverance to his afflicted country."<sup>4</sup>



Andrew Hardie and John Baird were regarded as pure martyrs in the cause of constitutional liberty. Indeed, the only execution the people would have sanctioned was that of Richmond, the spy, and his base and cowardly accomplices. The government was extremely severe in executing, as traitors, two humble weavers who were the victims of a devilish, scheming plot. The political disturbances of that period quickly subsided. In July, 1868, the Hon. Mr. John Bright, M.P., wrote: "A darker page in our history is scarcely to be found. The ministers who sent Hardie and Baird to the scaffold, and Richmond who betrayed them to their death, were infinitely more guilty than the men they legally murdered."<sup>4</sup>

For some centuries the ancient Stirling castle consisted of a single tower. The principal entrance was once defended by four massive, circular towers, of which only two are remaining. The castle has had frequent additions and improvements. Stirling castle, with its rich style of beautifully detailed architecture, is situated on the summit of a rock rising abruptly from the surrounding plain. From the castle can be viewed a vast expanse of Highland scenery including the lofty summit of Ben-Lomond and several other mountains. From the castle wall on a clear day one could see the Gardner home in Kilsyth located a few miles away. The country around the castle has stately mansions, villages, hamlets, and woods.<sup>2</sup>

Mary's brother, Archibald, relates the following: "Times were poor, business dull, and people became dissatisfied with the government. Meetings were held by agitators even privately in our own tavern. Skirmish after skirmish took place. Although young at that time, I still remember the shrill sound of my brother William's glass bugle when it sounded the turnout call at midnight at the Cross of Kilsyth, two houses from ours. The sound of doors opening and shutting along the street, the bugle call, the din that grew louder and louder as company after company went by, made up a night not soon to be forgotten. In a pitched battle that followed, the radicals were defeated. The English government took active measures to uproot the insurrection. Jails and castles were crowded with prisoners, and many honest folk were carried away to prison who had had no hand in the affair. This was the case with father. Because of information given thru spite, the factor (a person who manages an estate for another; steward; bailiff) of the town, whose great pride was hurt at being defeated in a law suit by my father, worked out his vengeance by reporting him a rebel. Father was taken from his business and imprisoned in Stirling castle until the judges should arrive to try him. They came in nine weeks. Beard and Hardy were tried, hanged and beheaded, and a great many rebels were banished to Botany Bay (Australia). Father was released as no one appeared to testify against him."<sup>3</sup>

When Robert was released, crowds of people went to greet him. Margaret, taking her young son Archibald by the hand, met her husband on the Burn's Green outside of town.<sup>3</sup>

#### In the Backwoods of Upper Canada

Robert had often talked of going to America. Now he was determined to go. He told Margaret he would go if he had to turn sailor and work his passage across. Never again did he want to be dragged from his home and business out of spite. He would go where he could enjoy liberty and justice. Robert's plan was that he should leave Scotland first, so that he could locate a new home for his family, and Margaret could follow the following spring.<sup>3</sup>

In the spring of 1821 (according to the diary of Robert Gardner junior) Robert emigrated to Canada with his son William, age 18, and his daughter Mary, age 13.

Robert left behind his wife Margaret, his daughter Janet, age 9, and his two sons, Archibald, age 6, and Robert, age 1.<sup>7,3</sup>

Robert, William, and Mary sailed across the ocean with a company of Scotchmen. They landed in Bathurst District. The day after their arrival they started from Lanark where they had camped, to look for land. All their baggage had to be carried on their backs. They found land seven miles back in the woods that the government was giving away free. It was in Upper Canada in the township of Dalhousie, in the Bathurst District.<sup>3,7</sup>

An excerpt from "Lambton County's Hundred Years 1849-1949" states that the Gardner family settled in Bathurst..., in Lanark. In 1763 France yielded all their rights over Canada to Great Britain. In 1774 the territory was organized as the province of Quebec. In 1791 Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. The upper area of the St. Lawrence River was called Upper Canada, now the province of Ontario. The area towards the mouth of the St. Lawrence River was called Lower Canada, now the province of Quebec.<sup>6,8</sup>

The country was poor and cold. The land contained rocky ridges covered with heavy timber, swamps, mud lakes, and scattered patches of land that could be cultivated if it were cleared of heavy timber. Robert began at once to build a log cabin. He cleared ten acres of land and planted a crop that first season. Robert felled trees with an ax. He and William brought home provisions on their backs, sometimes going through snow three feet deep.<sup>3</sup>

Margaret sold all their remaining possessions in Scotland and started for America the spring of 1822 with Janet, Archibald, and Robert. They got as far as Glasgow when Margaret's sisters, Lishman and Ann, overtook them in order to bring them a letter from Robert. It had been written after he had safely crossed the ocean. It told of Mary's sickness with smallpox aboard ship and that she had nearly died. There was no clue to where they were or to the direction they had taken after landing. No further communication was received from Robert.<sup>3</sup>

Margaret and the three children took passage aboard the "Buckingham" sailing vessel bound for Quebec. The voyage took five weeks and three days. Robert heard that the wives of twenty-five Scotsmen, who had left their native land under circumstances similar to his own, were arriving. He walked seventy-two miles to see if his family could be among the group. When Margaret and the children arrived at Prescott (in Ontario), above Montreal (a city and port in Quebec), Robert was there to meet them. It was a joyous reunion.<sup>3</sup>

Archibald wrote: "From here we traveled ten miles to the home of a man named Grey where William was working. Arriving at noon, just as the men were coming into dinner, Mrs. Grey asked mother to pick out her son. William had grown very tall in the past year, and his Scotch plaids, besides being small for him, were much the worse for wear. His hair protruded through the holes in his cap; his face was sunburned, and when he came up, mother did not know him but chose Thomas Reed for her son. William in turn, not knowing of our arrival, passed her by. But when he did recognize her all present burst into tears. I will never forget this joyful meeting. William quit his job and went with us.

"We started for Brockville after dinner and traveled some twenty miles before night. William and father took turns carrying me," a seven-year-old youngster, "on their backs. Once or twice mother bore the burden of my weight when some of the others relieved her of Robert. She carried him most of the time. He was two



and one-half years old and not yet weaned.

"We arrived in Dalhousie where sister Mary had remained behind to take care of the place while father came to meet us. Alert and on the watch, she heard us approaching. With her little dog Snap she ran through the woods to meet us. On coming up she burst into tears and returned to the shanty without speaking. Poor little" fifteen-year-old "Mary! What heartaches, loneliness, and hardships she had borne since she last saw her dear mother and little" brothers "and sister. When we came together, we had another joyful time having been reunited, through the mercy and blessing of God, in a home in the woods of America where we could dwell in liberty and peace with a prospect of plenty. To have a free home of our own in this blessed land was a joy that filled every heart, after the long separation which had been mixed with so many hopes and fears."<sup>3</sup>

Robert junior was born in October, 1819. If he were 2 1/2 years old when he arrived in Canada, then he, his mother Margaret, his brother Archibald, and his sister Janet emigrated in the spring of "1822." Most likely Mary's father, Robert, emigrated as soon as possible after the 1820 skirmish in Scotland, which would be in the spring of 1821. Margaret followed a year later.

The family lived in a little log cabin. William, who was a keen hunter, and Archibald, with the help of old Watch, the hound, did a lot of hunting and kept the family supplied with plenty of deer, ducks, partridges, and geese. The Gardner family lived one entire winter on bitter potatoes. Another winter after that all the mills froze up. William went to Bottom's Mill with a backload of grain and, although he stayed five days, had to return without getting it ground. At that time Robert bought a pepper mill for two dollars. For over a year they ground all their flour in it. Archibald wrote: "I have stuck to it until I was almost sick of living. To my childish mind a grist mill was mankind's greatest boon." The Canadian thistle came up among the grain. The wheat rusted and the corn froze. They had to eat the bread made from it.<sup>3</sup>

"During these hardships," wrote Archibald, "Janet," aged thirteen, "took sick with typhus fever. She had complained for months of pains in her side. She got worse, sank into unconsciousness, and never rallied. The night before her passing, those attending her were pouring cold water from a tea kettle onto her head when she said, 'Let me rest. By the middle of the night I will be at the top of the hill.' As she said, at midnight, one night in October, 1824, her spirit took its flight. During all the time she was sick, we could get no flour or meal but obtained a little coarse shorts or fine bran and prepared it for her the best we could. When we tried to get her to eat some, she said, 'Is that for me? Such stuff?' But she had no other while she lived.<sup>3</sup>

"Brother William obtained employment on the Erie Canal to get money to help out. He brought home a yoke of two-year-old steers when he had been in the country about three years. Father bought his first yoke after four years of hand labor, having already cleared forty acres of heavy timber."<sup>3</sup>

William married Ann Leckie on January 31, 1829. They had a son Robert born on April 3, 1830, a son John born on October 24, 1831, and a daughter Jane born on August 21, 1833, in Dalhousie.<sup>3</sup> Ann was born on April 12, 1809, in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland.



## In the Timberland of Canada West

Conditions were hard in that part of the country. Archibald left home early in the year of about 1833 in search of better land farther west. He boarded a steamship at Brockville and sailed up the St. Lawrence River for some distance. Then he traveled northward on foot seeking suitable land. He obtained five hundred acres at soldier's rights for fifty cents per acre in Warwick, District of Canada, thirty miles east of Port Sarnia and thirty-five miles west of New London. After selecting his land, he began to clear it of heavy hardwood timber. In the late autumn, of about 1833, he returned home to Dalhousie, walking three hundred of the five hundred miles. The last of the journey was made in cold weather and deep snow. Archibald spent the winter at home.<sup>3</sup>

William and his wife and two children, Robert and Jane, and his sister Mary left Dalhousie, Bathurst, Lanark County, Upper Canada, late in the fall of 1833 for the new location, five hundred miles west. As soon as spring came Archibald followed. Sometime after Mary arrived with William and his family, she returned home to Dalhousie alone. She walked much of the way. William and Archibald worked together that summer of 1834 and raised enough corn for breadstuff for the coming winter. "That fall" of 1834 the rest of the family joined William and Archibald. They left Dalhousie "the following fall" after William left. That fall mother Margaret, Mary, Robert junior, and William's little boy, John, started west. They had one wagon and one yoke of oxen. Robert junior, who was fourteen years of age and had never been away from home before, had to take care of the team and wagon. Mary was a great help to Robert junior in showing him the way. They traveled about 180 miles by wagon and the remainder of the way by steamboat. They arrived late in the fall. Father Robert came in the winter after settling up his business.<sup>3,7</sup>

Robert junior was born on October 12, 1819. If he were fourteen years of age when he left Dalhousie, then he left in the fall of 1833, after October 12th, or in the fall of 1834, before October 12th. William's daughter Jane was born on August 21, 1833, at Dalhousie. William left Dalhousie one year before Robert junior. Using the above dates, William left Dalhousie in the fall of 1833 and Robert junior left in the fall of 1834, prior to October 12th, his fifteenth birthday.

It is interesting to note that another Scotchman, William Park, and his wife, Jane Duncan, and their children lived in the same vicinity as the Gardners and moved west at approximately the same time as the Gardner family. William and Jane Park's son John was born on June 18, 1833, in Dalhousie, Lanark, Upper Canada. Their daughter Marian was born on May 5, 1834, in Warwick, Kent, Upper Canada. They moved from Dalhousie to Warwick sometime after June, 1833, and before May, 1834.<sup>3</sup>

Robert junior recorded in his diary that the land Archibald found was "in the Township of Warwick, then known as County of Kent, Western district, called Canada West. It was near the lower end of Lake Huron." The early terms used in the province of Ontario were Upper Canada, Province of Canada, and Canada West. Archibald gave one hundred of the acres he had obtained to William, two hundred to his father Robert, and kept two hundred for himself.<sup>3,7</sup>

The Gardner men worked hard to clear off another farm in the timbered, rich farmlands of western Upper Canada. Planting was done between the stumps which took years to rot. During the next two years the Gardners raised corn but no wheat. A kind Highland Scotchman, who lived about eleven miles west of the Gardners, exchanged some of his wheat for some of Archibald's corn and invited Archibald to go with him to a mill to have the grain ground. The clothes the

family members wore came from the wool clipped from the sheep in their pastures. The Gardner women cleaned and carded the wool (or sent it to a carding machine thirty to fifty miles away), spun it into balls of yarn on the spinning wheel, wove it into cloth on hand looms, and sewed it into clothes.<sup>3,7</sup>

Robert and Margaret's children had little opportunity to attend school. Archibald was sent to school in Scotland at about the age of four and attended until he was nearly six. He learned to read the New Testament. In Canada he attended a night school nine nights and learned to cipher.<sup>3</sup>

For a time in Canada the people were poor and scattered and unable to maintain a school. When they did get a school, Robert junior was older and was needed by his father to work on the farm. He was only able to attend school for six weeks. When he started he could spell two letter words and when he finished he was the best speller in school and was a fair Bible reader. All the schooling Robert obtained during his life was the six weeks in school, what his mother Margaret taught him, and from his experiences. Because of his lack of an education, he felt greatly embarrassed and handicapped. It made him feel awkward in the presence of others. He preferred back seats to front seats for fear he might disclose his ignorance. He felt it kept him from being more useful to his community.<sup>7</sup>

William, whose only known books were the Bible and a hymn book, learned to read. When William's daughter Jane was very young, she longed to read. There was no school anywhere in the Warwick area. Jane wrote of her father in her diary: "He taught us children to read the Bible, and we devoted much time to it. We could repeat all the books of the Bible, both the Old and New Testament, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and many passages of Scriptures besides a good many hymns--all before I was seven years old." Robert senior, Jane's grandfather, had an old bookcase full of books in the garret of his log house. Jane's brother would bring these books home. Jane and her brother diligently studied them, one by one. They became the best readers in the area.<sup>3</sup>

Mary Gardner married George Sweeten on March 29, 1836. At that time Mary was twenty-eight years of age and George was about thirty-eight years of age. George is said to have been born in 1798 in Belfast, Antrim, North Ireland. He was one of twelve or thirteen children born to David Sweeten and Martha Wilson. George was an honest, hard-working man. He was a foundry man by trade but made his living by farming. He owned quite a large farm in Brooke Township, Kent County, Upper Canada. Mary and George, whose home was in Brooke, lived two miles from the rest of the family.<sup>10</sup>

The township of Brooke was bounded on the north by the township of Warwick. The Gazetteer of British North America, 1873, lists the townships of Warwick and Brooke in the county of Lambton, Ontario, Canada. Later Brooke Township became known as Alvinston. In 1841 Upper Canada became Canada West. In 1850 Lambton County was organized and included the townships of Brooke and Warwick.<sup>9,8,14,27</sup>

In Warwick William's land was a long way back in the woods. He was trying to clear the land of heavy timber. By this time William and Ann's family had increased to four children. Their youngest child, William junior, was born on March 1, 1836, in Warwick. Ann was subject to epilepsy. Her health had become so bad that she had to be watched constantly. Already, in an epileptic seizure, she had fallen into the flames of the open fireplace and burned her hand to a cinder and the flesh off her throat. Ann's face was dreadfully disfigured and her mind was gone. William was tender and kind to her. He took the best care of her he could. It was difficult for William because he was poor and he had only what he could obtain



from his own labors.<sup>3</sup>

Ann's father wrote to William. He told William to bring Ann to Dalhousie where her three sisters could care for her until her own children could look after her. Archibald wrote: "Poor William, carrying his baby and assisting his unfortunate wife, they walked the five hundred miles back to her parents' abode." "One day she slipped out of the house and ran into the woods where a large kettle of boiling water was on an open fire. She leaned over, peered into it, took a fit and fell in." Ann was so dreadfully scalded that she died in a few days. According to a family group record, she died about 1837 or 1838.<sup>3</sup>

William's daughter Jane wrote in her diary: "Then father came home having left mother and the baby with her folks for a while, until he got things more comfortable for her. But she died there and we never saw her again. Poor Mother! how sad her fate! What a tragic end! And her unhappy little ones. I think the saddest misfortune that can come to children is to lose their mother.

"One of the first things I can remember is being carried to Aunt Mary's, about a mile away. We had to cross a big creek. How the water frightened me! How lonely I was, for Aunt Mary had no children at that time. Father thought to leave me with her for a while; but I was so desolate. Every time the boys came I cried to go home with them. Two or three times I wandered off and tried to find our abode by myself. So Aunt Mary sent me to father, fearing I would get lost in the woods. I can well remember the feeling of disappointment at not seeing my dear mother when I arrived....

"The nearest town was thirty miles. When father went to market he stayed over night and so sent me to be cared for by Grandmother Gardner until he returned.... We were blessed with a good, kind father whose trials were greater than we knew."<sup>3</sup>

The baby, William Gardner junior, was left with his maternal grandparents. They raised him to manhood, and he, in turn, cared for them. He was a fine man. He married Jane Cuthbertsen and had a family. He never joined the Church. Robert thought he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. According to Archibald, William junior went west to Warwick, Ontario, and obtained his father's land. Robert wrote that the last account he had of William junior, he was living in the township of Sarnia near Lake Huron.<sup>3,7</sup>

The main branch of the Sydenham River, commonly known as Bear Creek, crosses an uneven course through the south eastern portion of Brooke Township which was surveyed in 1832 and opened for sale in 1833.<sup>3</sup>

In this newly settled district, the community greatly needed a flour mill and a saw mill. Flour mills were found only in the larger communities. Lumber was not available. Archibald recognized this necessity and set out to build a grist mill. He found a site for a mill in Brooke Township, nine miles from where he lived. He secured a mill right. In 1837 Archibald moved into Brooke, squatting on the east bank of the Sydenham River. Work was commenced but, because of the Patriot War, by the end of the summer he only had a mill frame. The next spring, of 1838, work on the mill began on March 27th and on July 17th he ground his first grist. Settlers walked for miles to Gardner's mill carrying their grist.<sup>3,8,14</sup>

Archibald then built a saw mill in Brooke and a second grist mill in Enniskillen Township, twenty-seven miles from the first mill. Archibald's father Robert, who had milled several years in Scotland, helped Archibald at his grist mill in Brooke



Township. The mill was nine miles from Robert's farm. These three mills were the first of thirty-three mills Archibald built during his life. They were flour, saw, shingle, woolen, planing, and roller mills. He also built two carding machines and one woolen factory.<sup>3</sup>

Mary and George Sweeten had five children. They were born in Brooke Township, Kent County, Upper Canada (now Alvington, Lambton County, Ontario, Canada). Their first child, George, was born on December 25, 1836, and died the same day. Margaret, their second child, was born at 11 p.m. on Thursday, December 28, 1837. Their twins, David and Martha, were born on December 8, 1839, and died the same day. Robert, their fifth and last child, was born at 9 p.m. on Monday, December 14, 1840. Mary's husband George died of overwork, the immediate cause being a broken blood vessel, in Brooke on December 24, 1842, on Christmas eve. Mary was left a widow with two-year-old Robert and five-year-old Margaret to raise. George left them a good home. They got along very well.<sup>7,10,25,27</sup>

Roger Luckham, a farmer in Warwick Township, heard that Widow Sweeten had an ox to sell. He needed one, so he walked from Warwick to Brooke and bought the ox. Mary Sweeten asked him to stop and have dinner, which he did. He walked back to Warwick and led the ox. Mary must have been a good cook for Roger soon went back again. Mary Gardner Sweeten and Roger Luckham were married on October 21, 1844, in Warwick Township, Kent County, Canada West, by Reverend James Noll, a Congregational minister of Port Sarnia. Robert Gardner was a witness. Mary was thirty-seven years old at the time and Roger was thirty-nine years old.<sup>11,29</sup>

Roger Luckham was christened on March 31, 1805, in Malborough, Devonshire, England. He was the sixth and last child born to Thomas Luckham and Susannah Prowse. His brother William Luckham, christened on December 6, 1795, in Malborough, married Ann Fardy in Ireland. Both Roger and William found their way to Canada. William Luckham and his family arrived in Warwick Township, Kent County, Upper Canada, in the year 1833.<sup>11</sup>

Mary's three brothers married while they were living in Kent County, Canada. Archibald married his "little Highland Scotch lassie" Margaret Livingston on February 19, 1839. They had four children born to them in Canada. Robert was born in 1840, Neil in 1841, Archibald in 1843 (and died in 1844), and Janet in 1845.<sup>3</sup>

Before Robert junior's and Mary's marriage, they lived at home with Father and Mother Gardner. Robert junior wrote: "By this time Father and Mother were getting old and there was no one to help, except Mary and I, but I was full of life and strength and willing to work, and we soon began to gather comforts around us." Robert junior was married to Jane McKeown on March 17, 1841, by David Hardy, a Methodist minister. The witnesses were Father Gardner and John Park. Robert recorded: "On account of my father's and mother's age, I did not want to leave them alone. I was the only one living at home with them, so I took my wife home so we could live with them or they live with us. The home belonged as much to one as the other, and they wished me to bring my wife there. Then I started out with fresh vigor to work on the farm, intending to make a big crop that season. The first day I started to plow I worked until the stars were shining. The next day I was sick. The next day I was shaking with the ague and kept it up for months. I did not do another day's work until hay time in the fall. I was reduced so that I could not walk. Father was not able to do much." Robert junior and Jane had three children born in Warwick Township, Robert R. born on December 31, 1841, Mary Jane born on February 13, 1843, and Margaret born on September 11, 1844.<sup>7</sup>

Several years after the death of William's first wife, Ann, he married again. William married Janet Livingston, Archibald's wife's sister, on May 7, 1841. Their daughter Margaret was born in 1842 and their son Neil L. was born in 1843, in Warwick Township. William and Ann's son Robert was thrown from a horse in the spring of 1845 and died about three months later. Robert, described as a noble boy, was fifteen years of age. He was a faithful Latter-day Saint.<sup>3</sup>

#### The Gardners' Conversion

When Robert junior was about seventeen or eighteen years of age, temperance men came around and asked him to sign a pledge to abstain from drinking alcoholic liquors. Although Robert was not given to drink, he signed and kept that pledge for eight years. This was not easy because he lived in a neighborhood where whiskey was nearly as common as water at all public places. He wrote: "I was alone in the pledge, and was often sneered at when urged to drink and would not, but after they saw they could not make an impression on me they then gave me credit every time I refused." About 1838 Robert junior joined the Methodist Church, the only religious sect in that place. Robert junior: "I thought they were sincere, and I believe some were, but I found that many were hypocrites, and that was something I always despised."<sup>7</sup>

The Gardners felt the need for a church. They met together and built one in a day and held services that night. This was the first church built on the Warwick side of the town line. A poem written in 1844 describes the swiftness and enthusiasm of the builders.

"The morning came, I was not idle.  
I caught my steed, and spanned my bridle.  
And four white feet, in swift succession  
Soon brought me to the Sixth Concession.  
The sun was gilding all creation,  
The songsters warbling adoration,  
No note to me was half so cheering  
As that I heard in Gardner's clearing.

The busy din of axes bounding;  
Chips were flying, woods resounding,  
Drawing, sawing, shingle making,  
Each one busy, no one speaking,  
Corner men were busy fitting,  
Working standing, working sitting,  
Hands beneath, in full enjoyment  
With skids and handspikes in employment.

The walls were raised, the roof erected,  
In quicker time than we expected.  
Each man to shingle, took his station  
While hammers smacked in operation.  
Next came the moments for devotion,  
When every hand suspended motion.  
We sang and prayed and parted praising,  
God bless the friends of Gardner's raising."<sup>3,12</sup>

Author Unknown

About 1844 the gospel of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was brought to the Gardner neighborhood by Elder John Borrowman and Elder Samuel Bolton. As a result the whole Gardner family was converted to the Church. President Thomas S. Monson, at the October, 1990, Sunday morning session of



general conference, spoke of them thus: "One of the great families to join the Church in Canada was that of Archibald Gardner."<sup>7,10,13</sup>

William was the first to join the Church. Archibald and Robert, who were not at home when he joined, were greatly surprised. Because William was a converted Methodist and his sins were forgiven, they wondered what more he wanted. Robert junior decided to attend the missionary meetings to hear and judge for himself.<sup>7</sup>

Robert junior: "The Methodist preachers used to hold their meetings in my house, but when their meetings came at the same time as the Mormon meetings I would go to the Mormon meetings two miles away, telling the Methodists that they could go on with their meetings and that my wife, my father and mother would take care of them. I wanted to hear what the Mormons had to say, but was advised not to go near them, for if I did I would be deceived, but I went when I pleased, and never went out of my way to shun them. The Methodists soon withdrew their meetings from my house. I continued to go to hear the Mormons preach, and compared their doctrine with the doctrine of Christ and his Apostles, until I was satisfied it was from God. Then I applied for baptism, which was in the first days of January (fourth) 1845.

"My brother William was branch clerk, and the mice got at his book and destroyed some of the records, and I did not get the exact date of my baptism. However, I never will forget the time we went about one and a half miles into the woods to get a suitable place in which to baptize. We cut a hole in the ice, about 18 inches thick, I think, and my brother, William, baptized me. While under the water, though only about a second, it seemed to me a minute, and a bright light shone around my head and had a very mild heat with it. I was confirmed while sitting on the log near the water, under the hands of Samuel Bolton and my brother William, Bolton being the mouth. I cannot describe my feelings that I had at that time, and for a long time after, but I felt like a child, and was very careful what I said and did and thought lest I might offend my Father in Heaven.

"Reading and secret prayers occupied my leisure time. I kept a pocket Testament with me all the time, and I found something new on nearly every page, and kept turning down the leaves to look at those passages which were such strong prophecies in favor of Mormonism until I could hardly find anything for I had them nearly all turned down. I had no trouble believing the Book of Mormon, for I had a burning testimony in my bosom every time I took the book to read.

"I was morally and religiously inclined before I heard the Gospel. The credit for this...I wish to give my mother, for she taught me of a God and Jesus, and though she had not heard the Gospel then, I have never had to change the opinion I formed of them," from "her teachings and my own reading of the scriptures. My father was not a praying man. He believed in being honest with his fellow man, and in being truthful, but never was steeped with sectarianism."<sup>7</sup>

Mother Margaret taught her children faith in God and Jesus Christ and to search the scriptures. She belonged to the Methodist Church, but after hearing the new Gospel, she believed it at once. Not long after coming in contact with the new faith, she became desperately ill and did not expect to live. She insisted on being baptized. The neighbors said that if her family members put her in the water, they would have the family tried for murder for she would surely die. They put her on a sled and pulled her two miles through the snow. A hole was cut in the ice and she was baptized on January 19, 1845, in the presence of those who came to see her die. They took her home where they removed the blankets and her wet clothes. Her bed was prepared, but she stated, "No, I do not need to go to bed. I am quite well," and she was quite well. One man declared that if she did not die that night he



would be a Mormon the next day. The next day he met her near the same place where he had made the statement. Margaret was on her way, on foot, to her daughter Mary's home. The man gazed at her as if she were a ghost and nodded, but he never spoke and he never joined the Church.<sup>7,3</sup>

Robert junior: "Shortly after I joined the Church my brother Archibald..., who lived 8 miles from us, came to see us and attended meeting."<sup>7</sup> Archibald: "I heard the Gospel for the first time in the township of Warwick in the month of March, 1845, from Elder John Borrowman. I was on a visit to Robert's home at the time. It had a familiar ring and I knew from the first that it was true. I made reasonable investigation to reassure myself and with an honest heart was baptized in April (on the first), 1845."<sup>3</sup>

The following month, on May 5, 1845, Roger Luckham was baptized. Mary and Roger's daughter, Mary junior, was born on August 15, 1845, at Brooke Township, Kent County, Canada West. A month later, on September 13, 1845, Mary was baptized.

Robert junior: "The family had now all joined the Church except father. He was the first one in the family who believed and swore that it was the only true church on earth and he had believed that doctrine for forty years. When anyone came to oppose it he would swear at them for he would swear sometimes. He had never joined any religion but believed in being honest and doing right. We had a branch organized with about 25 members. My oldest brother, William (who was baptized on April 1, 1844), was presiding Elder and Clerk of the Branch."<sup>7</sup>

#### The Exodus of the Camp of Israel

After joining the Church, Robert junior had a strong desire to go to Nauvoo, a distance of about five hundred miles, to see the Saints in their gathering place. Robert junior left about the first of June, 1845, with a young man, James Park, and a two-bushel sack of crackers, on his back, that Mother Margaret and Jane, his wife, had made for him. Two of the six weeks that he was gone he spent in Nauvoo. On June 12, 1845, Robert junior was given a patriarchal blessing by William Smith. Robert junior observed that the Saints were very poor. They were spending their time and means building a large and costly temple by day and watching the mob by night. When Robert junior got outside of Nauvoo, when leaving, he turned and looked back and wept, for his heart was with the Saints. These Saints, who had gone through mobbings and hardships, did not have sufficient resources to help the Saints who were gathering to Zion; instead, they were in need of help. This information was useful to the small Canadian branch as they made ready to gather with the main body of the Saints. They wisely used their time and means to prepare as much as possible to be self sustaining.<sup>7</sup>

October 8, 1845, President Brigham Young sent an epistle to the Church members scattered abroad through the United States and Canada to inform them of the removal of the Church to the West. The Saints were to dispose of their property for money, wagons, oxen, cows, mules, a few good horses, durable fabrics for apparel and tents, and other necessary articles of merchandise.<sup>15</sup>

During the winter of 1845-46 Brother John A. Smith was sent from Nauvoo to the Canadian branch to tell them that the Saints were being driven from Nauvoo by the mob. (The first of the Saints left Nauvoo on February 4, 1846, and commenced crossing the Mississippi River.) If they wanted to travel West with the Saints, they should leave soon.<sup>7</sup>

Robert junior: "All went to work to dispose of their property the best they could, and fitted themselves out with teams and wagons, tents and other things for a 1600 mile journey. Property at that time was very low in price. My father and I sold our farm consisting of 100 acres, fifty of it cleared off and farmed, with a barn 60 feet long, 30 feet of it covered with walnut boards and pine shingles, with a 60 foot shed frame and a good log house, all for \$500.00.

"All who were going with ox teams started sometime in the winter. I think all the Branch started excepting my father, my oldest brother, William, myself, and our families."<sup>7</sup> Robert junior was ready to go when the first went, but he and Father Gardner had to stay and settle up Archibald's business and outfit his family and start them with the ox teams.<sup>7</sup>

It was necessary for Archibald to leave Canada immediately after learning from a friend that the sheriff and a mob were after him, due in part because he was a Mormon. He went to his father's home where his wife, who lay sick, and his children were being cared for. It was about the first of March, 1848, when he bade his loved ones farewell and traveled thirty miles that night to Port Sarnia. He arrived at daybreak on the Canadian shore of the St. Clair River. After earnestly praying for help, Archibald crossed the river, a mile and eight rods distance, to Port Huron, Michigan, on the grinding masses of moving ice. The noise, that sounded like a great waterfall, ceased, and the ice jammed and stopped while he crossed. He wound his way around openings where the water boiled and swirled. A shouting and an amazed crowd at Black River village gathered to watch him. Safely across Archibald, with a grateful heart, made his way to the deserted city of Nauvoo.<sup>3,7</sup>

When the ox company started, Robert junior went to the river to help them cross. Here the same posse came and attached all the teams and wagons in order to get Archibald's property. No one would tell them which was his. When they left to obtain some legal papers, some of the men and boys of the town threw down the fence where the teams and wagons were corralled and told the company to drive out. Robert junior got Archibald's teams on the boat first. They were nearly over the river by the time the men returned, and the rest of the company soon followed. All the teams were safely over the river before sunset.<sup>7</sup>

Robert junior and his father Robert went to London, a town thirty miles distant, to pay for their farm. The posse followed and took Robert junior a prisoner. At the jail in London, Canada West, an old Scotch friend of Father Robert's met Robert junior. He was a lawyer. After inquiring of the problem, he told the men: "Leave this man here until I examine your papers. I will be responsible for him."<sup>7</sup> The papers did not contain Robert's name. This good friend, John Wilson, sent Robert junior home saying he would, if needed, defend him in court. In case there should be a fee to pay, Robert junior left with him some of Archibald's uncollected notes. This money was collected and given to Robert junior eleven years later when he went on a mission to Canada.<sup>7</sup>

Robert junior walked thirty miles to his home. He and his father Robert and his brother William and their families made final preparations and then started west with horse teams sometime in March. It was an extremely wet season with mud everywhere.<sup>7</sup>

Jane Gardner Bradford's diary: "We left our home in Canada, to gather with the Saints, on the last day of March, 1846. The second day of our journey our horses ran away. They smashed things up, nearly frightening us to death, but fortunately



no one was injured. It took a month to get to Nauvoo."<sup>3</sup>

Canadian newspaper article by A. C. Stapleford: "History Written on the Old Nauvoo Road. First Blazed to Get Mormon's Family to the Border.... Two years ago the Ontario Highway Department took over the oldest road in Lambton County, known as the Nauvoo Road, and designated it Highway No. 79. The Nauvoo Road was a connecting link between the old Egermont Road and Alvinston and dates back to 1833. The district through which it passed was in the early days known as Brooke Swamp."<sup>10</sup>

"Archibald Gardner, the first farm settler in Warwick Township, decided to move to a new location where he could secure water power to build a grist mill. He located near Alvinston and while there joined the Mormon faith. After a few years he decided to join with some other Mormons at Nauvoo, Illinois, and in order to get his family and followers out to the U.S.A. border a road had to be built. Mr. Gardner and a few settlers hewed out a road to connect up with the Egermont Road and as he was leaving for Nauvoo, Illinois, Mr. Gardner named the new road 'Nauvoo'.... On completion of the road Mr. Gardner left alone and crossed the border at Sarnia on the ice floes and later his family and followers joined him."<sup>10</sup>

"In August, 1946, a monument was erected by Ontario members of the Church, descendants and relatives of Archibald Gardner, and the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association. It was dedicated by Elder George Q. Morris. Complications prevented the placement of the official tablet on the monument, which was formed from a millstone of an early grist mill. This was done in 1947 at a special service held under the direction of Elder Ezra Taft Benson of the Council of the Twelve.... The inscription on the millstone monument reads as follows:

"The Nauvoo Road. In 1846 a group of converts to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints en route from Gardner's Mill to Nauvoo, Illinois, chopped a road through the forest to intersect the London Road. Among them was Archibald Gardner, the first settler of Alvinston, who built and operated the first grist mill in Brooke Township. The Nauvoo Road legally sanctioned as a Brooke Township Highway November 22, 1851, comprises that portion of Highway 79 from road allowance between 8 and 9 to the northern boundary of the township. This stone from Gardner's Mill was contributed by the Brooke and Alvinston Agricultural Society to whom it was presented by Duncan J. McEachern who provided for its removal from the original mill site on the east bank of the Sydenham River near Alvinston."<sup>10</sup>

Excerpt from "Lambton County's Hundred Years 1849-1949" states: "That monument recalls one of the most remarkable figures in Lambton's early history, a pioneer of Brooke, and in a sense the founder of Alvinston. Gardner's Mill was the beginning of Alvinston. According to tradition the original mill stones were brought from Hagersville in the winter of 1837-38. Fourteen ox teams were required to move the stones and the provisions and equipment for the men clearing the trail."<sup>8</sup>

Archibald: "After remaining eleven days in that deserted city (Nauvoo), accompanied by John Borrowman, I started back to meet the 'folks' via St. Louis (Michigan). We remained about a week at a farmhouse expecting to meet them. Lest they might have gone by, we went on (back) to Joliet (Will County, Illinois). While at a tavern engaging room and board, they passed. A little later we went down to the river to fish (probably in Ottawa on Fox River) and there found them feeding their horses and making ready to start. Oh what a happy meeting! The Lord had spared all my family and relatives and we rejoiced in the faith and spirit of the Gospel."<sup>3</sup>

Archibald was concerned for the safety of his father and his brother Robert, who



had narrowly escaped nine months in jail on a fraudulently concocted charge. They had stayed to settle up Archibald's business and help get his family, wagons, and oxen out of Canada.<sup>3</sup>

Father Robert, Mother Margaret, and Robert junior and William and their families traveled together to Nauvoo. Robert junior: "We traveled across Michigan and took the nearest route we could for Nauvoo. We were met by my brother Archie and John Borrowman, the elder who organized our branch. They met us at Ottowa on Fox River, La Salle County, Illinois. At that time the weather was good and the roads were fine. We overtook the ox teams a few days before we got to Nauvoo."<sup>7</sup>

Before they reached Nauvoo they passed through a town that was extremely hostile to the Mormons. Word reached the community that a company of the hated sect were approaching. Upon their arrival, a burly man stepped out in front of Archibald's horses and stopped them. The man tried to stir up trouble by sarcastically asking Archibald why he had such a large nose. Laughing, Archibald replied, "Why you darned fool, can't you see it keeps the rain from putting out my pipe?" In spite of the drizzle, Archibald was smoking his short-stemmed pipe. The unexpected answer so surprised the man that he too laughed and allowed the travelers to proceed undisturbed.<sup>18</sup> They reached Nauvoo on the 6th day of April.<sup>7</sup>

Mary and Roger Luckham and their three children left Canada sometime in the winter of 1845-46. Robert Sweeten related: "By the time we reached the United States there were about one hundred wagons in our company."<sup>10</sup>

Arriving in Nauvoo the Gardners found brick, frame, stone, and log houses open to them without cost. Nearly all the Saints who were able to go had left. Their homes stood unsold and empty, except for some furniture. Robert Sweeten, age five at the time, recalled: "We rested a few days in the deserted houses before continuing our journey and it rained all the time. I can remember that the roofs leaked in some of these houses. I saw the Nauvoo Temple and can remember one of the oxen under the baptismal font had a broken horn."<sup>10</sup> The Gardners remained in Nauvoo long enough to buy supplies which included flour, parched corn, corn meal, and seeds for planting.<sup>3,7</sup>

The Gardner family left Nauvoo, Illinois, and followed the main body of the Church across lower Iowa. Jane Gardner Bradford: "We crossed the Mississippi the first day of May and camped on the bluffs on the west bank (a few miles north of Montrose, Iowa). There brother John had the measles. Remained here two or three weeks...."<sup>3</sup>

While here Robert junior went up in Iowa hoping to trade his horses for oxen. He met a man who, although he didn't have any oxen, had a "fine mare." Robert, not disclosing the fact that his Canadian horse Pat was very bad with the heaves, traded and had to pay \$14 to boot. Riding the mare, Robert passed another man who inquired if he had bought her. Robert answered, Yes, isn't she a fine one. He responded, "Yes, but she is stone blind." Shortly after a well-dressed man with a fine team and buggy came along. He stopped because he had his eye on Robert's "fine mare." His horse had too much life. Taking out his spectacles, the gentleman closely examined the mare, pronounced her good, and in an agreeable manner, wished for a trade. His horse was unharnessed, Robert's "fine mare" was unsaddled, and an exchange was made. Later Robert traded that horse for one yoke of oxen and bought another oxen and one cow and went back to camp.<sup>7</sup>

Robert junior: "We then rigged up our ox teams in place of horses and started

west. We traveled about 12 miles and camped for the night. Here my son, William, was born (May 22, 1846) in my wagon. It had rained so hard all night that the water was up to our boot-tops around our wagons. This was in Lee County, Iowa. Next morning we fixed up my wife and her baby as comfortable as possible and started on for the companies from Nauvoo, which were all ahead of us."<sup>7</sup>

Jane Gardner Bradford: (We) "traveled till we came to a town called Farmington on the Des Moines River. Crossing, we camped near a town called Bonaparte. Here I had the measles. During the week we tarried, we finished buying for our outfits."<sup>3</sup> Here they bought more flour.

Robert junior: "By this time our company had the name of the Canada Company, for we traveled pretty near together. There were the following: John Park, William Park, David Park and families; James Hamilton and family, James Kilfoil and family, Samuel Bolton and daughter, James Crag (Craig), John Borrowman, George Correy and family, Andrew Conney and family, Brother Janner and family, my brother William and family, my brother Archibald and family, my father and mother, and myself and family, and John Smith and family."<sup>7</sup> Note: Samuel Bolton baptized John Borrowman on June 7, 1840, in Darlington, Durham County, Upper Canada.<sup>17</sup>

Jane Gardner Bradford: "The journey across the state of Iowa was slow and trying and made under great difficulties."<sup>3</sup> Robert junior: "Iowa was a new and thinly settled territory and many of the Saints being poor, not having teams sufficient to travel, were counseled to stop where the land was not taken up and put in crops until they could help themselves. They started at a place called Garden Grove, one place called (Mount) Pisgah (172 miles from Nauvoo and about 130 miles from the Missouri River) and other places. Some of our camp dropped off at these places and the rest went on. We overtook what was known as Orson Hyde's camp near Mosquito Creek, close by the Missouri River.

"Here I began to see some of the suffering of the Saints. The first night we came to this camp, a terrible rain storm came upon us with thunder and wind. Next morning it was painful to see the Saints with their tents blown down and wagon covers torn off, and all soaked in the rain. I went to one tent where it had been blown down and found a woman sitting on the ground with a young baby. Both were shaking with the ague, and a number of larger children were sitting around her in their wet clothing all shaking with the same malady. No one was able to help the other. I asked the woman where her husband was. She said he was called off to go to Mexico to fight for Uncle Sam, who had driven us to the wilderness to endure these sufferings. I tried to gather up her tent, but could not. It was worn out and torn to pieces. They had been driven from Nauvoo in the dead of winter in the depth of poverty, and had traveled through deep snow. The men would have to leave part of their family by the way and travel perhaps for a week and then go back for the rest with the same team until they and nearly everything they had were worn out. Many died by the way from hardship."<sup>7</sup>

The Gardners traveled on for a few miles to the main camp at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Mosquito Creek, where President Brigham Young was making up the rest of the five hundred men of the Battalion to serve in the war with Mexico. John Borrowman, age about thirty, and Abraham Hunsaker, age thirty-three, were among the volunteers.<sup>17</sup> Four companies of the Mormon Battalion departed July 20th and the fifth company July 22nd. They left their families in wagons and tents if they had them, but some were without tents or wagons.<sup>7</sup> About twenty-five hundred Saints remained for the winter on the east side of the Missouri River, on Pottawattomie Indian lands.<sup>20</sup>



While the Gardners were with the camp of the Saints at Council Bluffs, Mother Gardner, William, Archibald, Mary, and Roger Luckham were given patriarchal blessings by John Smith. These blessings were given between July 18th through the 20th. Later, on March 30, 1847, at Winter Quarters, Robert junior received a patriarchal blessing by John Smith.<sup>26</sup>

Jane Gardner Bradford: "Remaining at Council Bluffs until after the Mormon Battalion were on their way to Mexico, we with many others crossed the Missouri River. (The first company built a ferryboat.) When father (William) maneuvered his team and wagon onto the ferryboat, one yoke of wild steers jumped into the river with the yoke still holding them together and started back. One steer swam faster than the other and they circled round and round, all the time getting nearer the middle of the stream. Then father, without taking off his boots or clothing, plunged into the river after the animals, and grasping the tail of the fastest swimmer, held him back. This headed them towards shore and so they were saved."<sup>3</sup>

Robert junior: "After crossing (the Missouri River) we then traveled about a half day to a camping ground near a grove of timbers which was called Cutler's Park."<sup>7</sup>  
Jane Gardner Bradford: "We camped on quite a high hill for several weeks. At this time I learned to knit from some of the girls in camp. It was here dear baby sister Janet, aged fourteen months, died and was buried along with so many others. Shortly after this we moved down on a kind of flat and spent the winter (1846-47). So the place got the name Winter Quarters."<sup>3</sup>

#### The Winter of 1846-47

With the lateness of the season, many of the most able-bodied men in the Mormon Battalion, and the Saints scattered from Nauvoo, Illinois, to Cutler's Park, it was necessary for the Saints to find quarters for the winter before continuing their journey to locate a home in the West. On September the 11th a townsite was selected on the west bank of the Missouri River in Indian territory. The place was named Winter Quarters. Wednesday, September 23rd, the Saints began to move to the new location. By Sunday, September 27th, most of the Saints at Cutler's Park had moved to Winter Quarters, a distance of three miles.

Robert Sweeten: At "Winter Quarters...the houses were just huts. While there we had almost continuous rain. I remember bringing the oxen home one time and falling in a large puddle of water."<sup>10</sup>

Robert junior: "Streets and lots were laid out and given to the people. In a few days a town of houses was in sight. Large stacks of hay were cut, stock was taken to herd grounds, a large log meeting house was built, and a good grist mill was built to grind the corn and wheat the people had brought with them.... Meat markets were erected, chair makers set up shop, and nearly all kinds of work got under way, as though the people were going to stay for years."<sup>7</sup>

September 29th President Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Willard Richards let contracts for building a mill. "Archibald Gardner contracted to furnish the heavy timber at \$4.75 per hundred, hewn."<sup>3</sup> Robert junior: "My brother, James Crage, and I got out the timber for the first grist mill. I did the hewing with a beveled axe. While I was doing this I was taken with fever and ague. I thought I wouldn't give up, but I had to. I went home and went to bed. When my brother and Crage came home I got them to administer to me. Next morning I was well and at work by daylight and kept on till dark."<sup>7</sup> Ague is a fever of malarial character with attacks of chill, fever, and sweating occurring at regular intervals.

Robert junior: "Houses and wood had to be provided for the families of those who had gone on in the Battalion." "In time of snowstorms, I have visited families of men that had gone in the Battalion, and found them in open log houses without any chinking. And it snowed as fast inside as it did outside. They had nothing but green cottonwood to burn. I got them dry wood and helped them all I could. It was just hard times and there was no one to blame. Men were so scarce and so many were sick and dying that I have had to go and help the sexton bury the dead."<sup>7</sup>

Archibald: "Winter had come when we commenced to build our houses. We had hauled wood for the wives of those who had gone with the Mormon Battalion and helped them in various ways and so did not get into our own homes until about New Year's.

"It was a winter of much sickness. I was the only one in our family who was not confined to bed. I never enjoyed better health at any time in any country. On October 10, 1846, Janet, my baby girl, aged eighteen months, died." "There was so much sickness when little Janet died, that the care of the living left no time for mourning for the dead and so our baby was laid away hurriedly and unceremoniously. But when general health returned we grieved for the loss of our little one and have never ceased to mourn for her." "My wife was sick for about three weeks as was our son Robert. Father and Roger Luckham were very ill with scurvy which was the general complaint thought to be due to the lack of vegetables in the diet and the fact that we lived on dry foods. Brother William, his son John, and daughter Jane were sick in my house most of the winter."<sup>3</sup>

Jane Gardner Bradford: "That season was long and bleak and bitter. We suffered from cold and hunger and most of us from sickness. Some were very in, father worst of all. He came nearly dying. Mother found a doctor whose administrations helped him and he recovered."<sup>3</sup>

Robert junior: "Men that could work had to work nearly night and day, for many of the older men were taken with (a) disease called the black leg (also called black canker) and were entirely helpless. Many died of the disease. Their legs from the knees down would get as black as coal. My father and eldest brother (William) and brother-in-law (Roger), and brother's only boy (John) big enough to help him, all had it. This left the work of five families on Archie and me."<sup>7</sup>

Archibald: "During our stay at Winter Quarters, my second son Neil, a boy of five and a half years, was run over by one of Bishop Hunter's wagons loaded with eight large green cottonwood logs. They were to be split...into house logs. The wagon was drawn by four yoke of stout cattle. They had halted to rest and my two little boys were swinging on the chain under the wagon. When the driver gave the signal to start, Robert crawled out but Neil was caught between the wheels. The hind one ran over his breast leaving him senseless on the ground. We called upon Phineas Richards and he administered to him. Then for three days and nights we kept him perspiring and his blood circulating by pouring water on hot bricks wrapped in cloths which were tucked around him so that he did not turn black. Through our efforts and by the prayer of faith he was miraculously healed."<sup>3</sup>

"The Saints on the banks of the Missouri river made great exertions to provide themselves with shelter and food for the winter. Notwithstanding this, there was much privation and suffering among them."<sup>16</sup> Over seven hundred people died in the camps of the Saints by the end of the first winter.<sup>20</sup>

"1846. December. Winter Quarters, afterwards known as Florence, Nebraska, consisted at this time of 538 log houses and 83 sod houses, inhabited by 3,483 souls, of whom 334 were sick and 75 were widows. There were 814 wagons, 145



After much of the hard labor of establishing the community was completed, President Young encouraged the wards to celebrate with feasts and dancing.<sup>20</sup> Robert junior stated that the Church authorities held regular meetings and now and then they had a dance to raise the spirits of the people.<sup>7</sup> When a man, or woman, came into the Church, he was to pay to the Church in tithing one-tenth of all he possessed and then one-tenth of his increase or one-tenth of his time.

Eleventh Ward met on the evening of the 14th Dec 1846 at the house of Bishop Hoagland to organize the ward to appoint counsellor and clerk. The meeting was open by prayer by Bro. Woodruff....<sup>19</sup>

2nd report

	Content (size)	Breadth	Length	Description	cows	yokes of oxen	horses	wagons	days in mill race	cords of wood	days tithing	sick man	well man	sick in family	No. in each family
Robert Gardner	132	11 x 12 =	log	1	2	2	1	2	1				1		8
William Gardner	169	13 x 13 =	log			2	2	2				1		1	6
Archibald Gardner	240	15 x 16 =	log					2	1				1		4
Roger Luckham	110	10 x 11 =	log	1	3	1		1				1		1	5

Tithing.	1847	January 8th	Archibald Gardner	20 lb. flour	66	
	1847	Feb. 13	Archibald Gardner	to 6 Bush of corn & 15		3=15

		Brought loads forward	days	
1847	February 17	Archibald Gardner, to one cord two days	2	1.25
	February 25	Archibald Gardner, 3/4 of a cord	1 1/2	93 3/4
	March 1	Robert Gardner, two loads two days	2	1.25
	March 5	Robert Gardner, to 2 3/4 cords of wood	5 1/2	3.43 3/4
	March 17	Archibald Gardner, one load one day	1	62 1/2
	March 25	Robert Gardner, one load one day		62 1/2
	March 25	Archibald Gardner, one load one day		62 1/2
	March 26	Robert Gardner, one load one day		62 1/2
		Carried loads forward		

Winter Quarters the stockading of the 11th Ward commissary in April 1847

Robert Gardner picked with 10 feet poles 2 1/2 in ground, 19 feet

Archibald Gardner picked with 10 feet poles 2 1/2 in ground, 19 feet

11th Ward at feast made by the sisters & Bishop for the widows & orphans and wives of those whose husbands are in the army.

Jane Gardner to 2 1/4 lb. cakes

Margaret Gardner to 11 bread

Report of work done by the 11th Ward on mill farm 1847

Archibald Gardner, 5 days

Robert Gardner, 4 days.<sup>19</sup>

According to the Winter Quarters, Eleventh Ward, record, Robert junior's family of eight consisted of himself, his wife, their four children, and his father, Robert senior, and his mother, Margaret. Roger Luckham had one wagon and William, Archibald, and Robert junior each had two wagons. Most likely one of Robert junior's wagons was used to meet the needs of Father and Mother Gardner. The Gardners built four log houses. Roger Luckham's log house was the smallest in size and Archibald's was the largest. Archibald shared the space in his home with other members of the Gardner family in times of illness and need.

#### The Journey West in 1847

Because the Saints had to remain in Winter Quarters the winter of 1846-47 and use up their supplies, many had to go to Missouri to work and trade for provisions and seed to take with them across the plains.<sup>7</sup> Robert junior: "It was our intention to start west early in the spring, but the First Presidency and the Twelve thought it would be best to start a small company of pioneers ahead of the general company, to look...for a location and try to get in some crops. So they, with others, started about the 5th of April, 1847."<sup>7</sup> Brigham Young's "pioneer company" consisted of 73 wagons, 143 men, 3 women, and 2 children.<sup>16</sup> On July 24th Brigham Young entered the Salt Lake Valley.

Archibald: "In the spring of 1847 I sold the good log house which we had lived in three months and had cost me about one hundred dollars, for a gun valued at ten dollars."<sup>3</sup> Robert junior: "Most of the company left Winter Quarters and the other camps early in June and went to the Horn River, 20 miles away. They organized near there on the Platte River at Liberty Pole and started on the 15th."<sup>7</sup>

"1847. June 14. The first company of emigrating Saints was organized at Elkhorn river for journeying west, and on the 19th about five hundred and seventy-five wagons from Winter Quarters had crossed the 'Horn.'"<sup>16</sup> June 21, the second hundred wagons was organized (and ready for traveling) with Edward Hunter, Captain. This was in turn divided into two companies with the first fifty under Captain Joseph Horne. Archibald Gardner was captain of the 'third' ten wagons under him."<sup>3</sup>

The Gardners began their one thousand-mile trek across Nebraska and Wyoming to the Great Salt Lake Valley June 21st. The twenty-three Gardners and the twenty-three other Saints traveling in Archibald's ten are listed with their ages at departure. William Park senior and Jane were born in Scotland and were neighbors to the Gardners in Dalhousie Township and Warwick Township, Canada. Margaret Correy was born in Scotland and her daughter Janet was born in Kent County, Upper Canada. Hezekiah Sprague, whose wife died at Winter Quarters, accompanied his daughter Abigail Sprague Bradford, whose husband died at Nauvoo, her five children, and his son Ithamer, whose wife and five children died at Mt. Pisgah, across the plains.



Traveling in the first ten wagons was Apostle John Taylor, who became the third president of the Church.

Robert Gardner senior, 66	Hezekiah Sprague, 72
Margaret Gardner, 70	Ithamer Sprague, 38
William Gardner, 44	Abigail Sprague Bradford, 33
Janet Gardner, 25	Mary Ann Bradford, 15
John Gardner, 14	Rawsel Bradford, 13
Jane Gardner, 13	Sylvester Bradford, 7
Margaret Gardner, 5	Pleasant Bradford, 4
Neil Gardner, 3	Tryphena Bradford, 1
Archibald Gardner, 32	George Correy, 39
Margaret Gardner, 26	Margaret Correy, 30
Robert Gardner, 7	Janet Correy, 8
Neil Gardner, 5	Andrew Correy, 1
Robert Gardner junior, 27	William Park senior, 41
Jane Gardner, 23	Jane Park, 39
Robert R. Gardner, 5	Agnes Park, 18
Mary J. Gardner, 4	James Park junior, 16
Margaret Gardner, 2	John Park, 14
William Gardner, 1	Marion Park, 13
Roger Luckham, 42	Jane Park, 11
Mary Gardner Luckham, 40	William Park junior, 9
Margaret Sweeten, 9	Hugh Park, 7
Robert Sweeten, 6	Mary Park, 4
Mary Luckham, 1	Andrew Park, 2

Robert junior: "We had to cross the (Platte) river on a raft. We made it of logs and pulled it across by a rope and men's strength. We decided to try ox strength in place of men and it proved successful, but my wagon was the first tried with oxen and we lacked experience. The team started before the wagon was blocked or balanced on the boat, being too near the rear end of the raft and the rope was hitched to the front end so that it raised the front up and my wagon and family and all I had began to roll back into the river. I caught the hind wheel and held it until it was across, but the raft was nearly on end. God helped us and we were saved.

"The next day the rope that pulled the raft broke and I swam the river twice to get it. I tied it and kept ferrying in my wet clothes. This gave me the fever and ague again and it stayed with me half the way across the plains.

"Our traveling was smooth until we got about one hundred miles to a place called the Pawnee Village, a deserted Indian town. There the train stopped to fix a bridge and I was several teams back in the rear so I started on to help, but had gone but a few steps when my nigh wheel leader turned off the road to pick grass, and my oldest boy, Robert, there in the wagon, being a very careful boy stepped down off the tongue to stand at the oxen's head until I could come back." Archibald described him as "a thoughtful little chap." "In doing so the nigh wheeler ox kicked him, throwing him under the wheel and then started up. The wagon ran both nigh wheels over his bowels.

"I was near enough to see it all, but I couldn't get to him in time to save him. We laid him in the wagon and started on. That afternoon he got out of the wagon and ran along and played to show me that he was not much hurt and to try and make us feel better, but he soon got into the wagon and never got out again without help.... He seemed to get worse every day. He was hurt in the kidneys and

suffered fifty deaths. He lived until there was nothing left but skin and bones. I had to drive my team and sit and hold him and watch his suffering day and night during over five hundred miles of traveling. My wife did all she could, but she had three other very small children to attend to and she was sick part of the time herself. I was shaking with ague every other day. Our relatives did all they could for us and so did our friends, but everyone had their hands full." "He... died on Deer Creek on the Platte River." "We buried him on the bank of the Platte River. He was about five and a half years old."<sup>7</sup>

Archibald: "The next year his uncle William and cousin John journeyed back to the Missouri River. When they came to the place on the Platte where little Robert had been buried, they found that the wolves had uncovered the grave and his bones were scattered about. The sight was too much for kind-hearted John. He wept and wailed and tore his hair. They tenderly gathered up the bones, reinterred them and sadly journeyed on."<sup>3</sup>

"Tuesday, August 17, Captain Horne made an official return of the strength of his company (of fifty), stating that the company at that time comprised 197 souls, 72 wagons, 19 horses, 240 oxen, 3 pigs, and 70 chickens. The report was dated 'Black Hills, 17 August, 1847,' and signed by Joseph Horne, Captain."<sup>3</sup>

President Brigham Young and the second company of returning pioneers left Great Salt Lake City August 26th for Winter Quarters.<sup>16</sup> They met ten companies of Saints on their way to the valley.<sup>20</sup> The Saints prepared food for their guests. The camps were addressed by the visitors. In the evening there was a dance.<sup>3</sup> Robert Sweeten: "Although I was but six years old...yet I remember a few things about the trip.... My first sight of Brigham Young was when we met him at Green River, when he was on his way back to get his family and assist more Saints across the plains.

"Our only means of crossing rivers that were too deep to wade was to chop down trees, chain them together and make a raft upon which we would pull one wagon across at a time. We were crossing a narrow deep stream one time and most of the wagons were across, and they were just starting to take ours across when mother (Mary Gardner Sweeten Luckham) shouted for them to let the children out before crossing. We got out and when the wagon was half way across it flopped bottom side up in the stream. Everything we owned was in the wagon, and everything got soaking wet. Mother jumped in the water with her clothes on to save what few things she could. She had to sleep in wet clothes that night and she caught a cold, which ultimately caused her death.

"Every night...the children would play around the wagons and camp fires. After supper the older folks would get out the fiddles and have dances around the fires, some of them dancing in bare feet, as they had no shoes. Every week we would have religious services.

"I walked most of the way across the plains, with but an occasional ride. One time while I was driving two yoke of oxen so my stepfather (Roger Luckham) could ride a while and rest, I stepped on a prickly pear, and being barefooted the needles ran into my feet, and mother (Mary) had to pull them out. Every night we would pull the wagons in a large circle and form a corral for protection against the Indians and to form an enclosure for the animals.

"While following the Platte River we saw many buffalo, sometimes in herds so large we had to stop the company and let them go past. One day I became lame from walking so much and fell behind the company. Suddenly I heard a strange noise,



and looking up I saw a large buffalo bull intently watching me. His fierce snorting frightened me into screaming. The driver on the last wagon heard me and shouted for me to run, but I was too frightened to move. Some men came back and were going to shoot the animal, but the captain stopped them saying that Brigham Young's orders were to shoot only those animals that were to be used for food."<sup>10</sup>

Robert junior: "The next heavy trouble happened near Fort Bridger (Wyoming), about one hundred miles from Salt Lake Valley. Here my only boy left, William, fell under the wagon while it was going and the same two wheels that had run over Robert, ran over his two ankles. I picked him up and the Elders came and administered to him and he was all right in a few days. My wagon was heavily loaded for three yoke of oxen, and I saw the wheels go over both his ankles, there was no mistaking it."<sup>7</sup>

Archibald: "During our western trek, we had to stand guard, herd cattle and drive teams, yoking up cows and heifers." "We had the hardest time on the way of any of the companies that year having weak teams and heavy loads. We brought with us fifteen-months provisions. My horses gave out before we got to Laramie, Wyoming. I concluded to feed them some corn and bring them through. It shortened our rations but I could not take my load farther without my animals. Succored by a few bushels of corn they were able to struggle through. Thus I had my team for work and the oxen for food."<sup>3</sup>

Robert junior: "With many other difficulties we made our way across the rivers, through the rough canyons, and over the mountains and reached Salt Lake Valley at the mouth of Emigration Canyon on October 1, 1847."<sup>7</sup>

Robert Sweeten: "As we reached the top of Big Mountain we could see the lights of another camp ahead of us, so we came down the mountain at the head of Emigration Canyon in the dark. The Canadian wagons were lower than the American wagons and they struck stumps the others would pass over, so we had to chop the tops off all the stumps our wagons struck. We finally reached the company ahead and camped with them for the remainder of the night and traveled together the next day. During the day the call was passed down the train, 'There is the Great Salt Lake.' We reached Salt Lake that night.... The children played 'I Spy' in the grass and sage."<sup>10</sup>

Robert junior: "My wagon was badly broken and my team nearly given out. I was given out. We took a look over the Valley and there was not a house to be seen or anything else in sight to give us welcome, but we were glad to see a resting place and felt to thank God for the sight.

"We then drove down to the camping place, afterward called the old Fort.... I unyoked my oxen and sat down on my broken wagon tongue, and said I could not go another day's journey. The rest of the family were nearly as bad off as I, though not quite, for they had not had so much sickness in their families as I had. However, that was a happy day for all of us. We knew that this was a place where we could worship God according to the dictates of our conscience and mobs would not come, at least for a while."<sup>7</sup>

Archibald: "Notwithstanding all we passed through, the hand of the Lord was over us and we arrived safely at our destination." "We paused at the mouth of Emigration Canyon and gazed at the prospect in view; a desolate valley--our future home. 'Peg, my brave lass, how are you?' I asked Margaret. She looked at the panorama before her--the shimmering waters of the Great Salt Lake in the distance, the acres and acres of sagebrush, fringes of green to the south along the Big

Cottonwood and Mill Creeks but not a human habitation to give us welcome. 'Oh Archie, after all this wearisome journey, is this "the place?"' and she sat down on the wagon tongue and cried.

"We drove down to the camping place, afterwards called the Old Fort." "Margaret had driven the horse team all the way across the dreary plains, through rivers and deep canyons, even over the Big Mountain." "Our daughter Margaret was born the morning of the 6th, in the Old Fort."<sup>3</sup>

Thirteen companies, six to seven hundred wagons, and 2,095 souls had arrived in the Salt Lake Valley by the fall of 1847. As a means of protection, a fort was built. Work commenced August 10th. The walls were twenty-seven inches thick and nine feet high on the outside. It was built as a continuation of huts joined together in rectangular form around the outside of a ten-acre square. The east side was built of logs and log houses which were reserved for the general authorities of the Church. The other three sides of the fort were built of adobe (sun-dried bricks) and adobe houses. The slightly slanted inward roofs consisted of poles or split logs laid close together and covered with earth. Each house had a loop-hole facing the exterior and a door and windows facing the interior. The main entrances, which were on the east and west sides of the fort, were carefully guarded by heavy gates which were locked at night. During the winter and spring months the snow and rain caused the mud to leak through the roofs. Wagon covers and other moisture shedding articles were used to protect beds.

By March 6th, 1848, the Great Salt Lake City fort contained 423 houses and 1,671 souls. The adjoining farming field consisted of 5,133 acres of land, of which 875 acres were sown with winter wheat.<sup>16</sup> Robert Sweeten: "There was a fort constructed and within the fort we built a (one-room) house from adobe brick. We planted 20 acres of wheat, but never harvested it the next fall as the...crickets destroyed it."<sup>10,25</sup>

The first winter in the valley Archibald and Robert camped in their wagons at Warm Springs, two miles north of Salt Lake City, where they built a sawmill. William camped with them and helped them on the sawmill. It failed due to insufficient water power. They planted six acres of wheat in the "big field."<sup>3,7</sup>

Jane Gardner Bradford: "In February, 1848, my father, William Gardner, and brother John started for California by the southern route with a team of horses and a mule. When they reached the Sevier River they met a mountaineer named Baker who told them the Indians would surely kill them if they went on. They turned back to Provo River, went up the canyon to Fort Bridger and remained until spring. There they had the team stolen and so with one mule they started for the Missouri River, walking the entire distance. They had a terrible time, had to swim the Platte with the ice floating thick in the water. Some streams they waded through up to their necks. For several days at a time berries off rose bushes were their only food. Then one day father killed a wolf, then more wolves and after that they got along pretty well. Although hardships and difficulties beset their way, they reached their destination at last and obtained employment in a packing plant (pork house), boarding the while with Mr. Parks, Aunt Jane's father (David Park). They bought horses and wagons, and laden with provisions, returned home after an absence of two years."<sup>3</sup>



## Setting Up in Mill Creek

"February 1, 1848, the Great Salt Lake City Municipal High Council granted to Archibald and Robert Gardner the right to erect a sawmill on Mill Creek." "The Gardners received the first permit to leave the pioneer fort."<sup>3</sup> In the spring of 1848 Archibald and Robert moved with their families and William's wife and children to the grove on Mill Creek, six miles south of Salt Lake City. They rebuilt their sawmill on Mill Creek and turned out the first lumber sawed in Utah. They commenced to saw lumber, build houses, and acquire farm land.<sup>3,7</sup>

Jane Gardner Bradford: "While they (William and John) were away we got along somehow. Uncle Robert took charge of things for us. We had one cow, a wagon, and a yoke of steers, and I could drive them. When we arrived at Mill Creek in February, 1848, we had our wagon box lifted onto some posts. Then mother and I converted an old wagon cover into a kind of wickiup with sticks and brush for the sides. I carried rocks and we built a kind of chimney with a fireplace. Sometimes at first it was pretty cold but when warm weather came we were all right as our domicile was in the shade of some huge cottonwood trees. Where we children herded, there was nothing to see but sagebrush, sunflowers, rabbit brush, and prickly pears with plenty of snakes, horned toads, lizards, tarantulas and other poisonous reptiles thrown in, not a very pleasant occupation for barefoot youngsters. When it rained and was cold, we had to commence herding early that spring, we crouched down under sagebrush. When the heat of summer came, not a tree was there to shelter us from the burning sun. Those were hard times in '48. For breakfast we had a little thin mush or perhaps some curd and whey; for dinner, a half pint of greens with a small piece of meat. I wore an old denim dress, the best I had, and went barefooted of course. My Sunday outfit was made from a piece of an old tent, colored. I did not herd everyday for I had to help plant the fields. We did grow some corn."<sup>3</sup>

Robert junior: "While he (William) was away his wife and two or three children stayed in the same house with me and my family."<sup>7</sup> William left behind his wife Janet and his children Jane, Margaret, and Neil. During his absence his son Duncan was born, on June 5, 1848, at Mill Creek.

Robert junior: "By this time provisions were getting very scarce and we were anxious to get in an early crop. We were not acquainted with the nature of the country and thought it a good time to plant all our garden seeds right after a heavy rain in the mud of the clay land. They did not come up. Part of our corn we treated in the same way."<sup>7</sup>

Archibald: "In March I weighed out our bread stuff, mostly corn, and found that we had just one and one-half pounds for each day for the next five months. So every Monday morning we set apart ten and a half pounds for the week.... But we were as well off as the rest of the people and better off than many. We planted our corn when the ground was wet and it did not come up so we had to take again from our poor rations. This made less to eat but we were a healthy people."<sup>3</sup>

During the months of May and June, 1848, myriads of black crickets swarmed down from the mountains into the valley and began to destroy the crops of the pioneers. They completely covered the ground and fields.<sup>3,16</sup>

Robert Sweeten: "I remember my stepfather (Roger), sister (Margaret), and myself making instruments similar to huge fly swatters. We would walk through the grain with these swatters killing and frightening the crickets. The battle was rather discouraging, and one day after a hard struggle we looked back of us and saw the

crickets were as bad behind us as they were in front of us. Father cried like a baby and said, 'It's no use, we're goners.'" "At (the) time when we thought our cause was lost to the crickets, I was herding cows and suddenly saw swarms of sea gulls gorging themselves on crickets, then we knew our crops were saved."<sup>10</sup>

Archibald: "The people working with fire and water could do nothing to stop their onslaught. As fast as their front ranks were killed millions took their places. They devoured the beautiful fields of grain leaving the ground dry and dusty and we were a thousand miles from succor. President Young called upon the people to fast and pray. I went to Salt Lake City and returned on horse back. I heard the sound of flying fowl behind me and looking up saw sea gulls in such a cloud as to darken the sky. What new calamity was upon us? I put my horse through after them. I was only four miles behind but when I got to our patch in the Big Field, the ground was covered with birds. In two days the black plague was destroyed. But all over the earth near streams where the gulls had drunk after glutting themselves, were little piles of dead crickets about the size of a goose egg that had been swallowed, then disgorged.

"About half the crop was gone which made food scarce for the coming year. A large company of Saints came in '48 and had to be shared with. Ensuing years saw pests of locusts and grasshoppers that made times close, but never was there a season so serious as the summer of '48 when the crickets came."<sup>3</sup> The "big field" was the 5,133 acres of cultivated land mentioned above.

Robert junior: "The land was covered with black crickets and they picked our corn off as fast as it came up. This was very discouraging, one thousand miles from any supplies. We took in one of the Pioneers whom we found without any provisions, and our own provisions fell short. We went from half rations to quarter rations and helped it out with weeds and what I could kill with my gun. I shot hawks, crows, snipes, ducks, cranes, wolves, and we also ate thistle roots, raw hides, etc. I had no cow for I had killed the only one I had the fall before. So there was no milk either. I took the hide of my cow and scalded it and boiled it and we ate that, and believe me it was tough. I have known my wife, Jane, to pick wild onions and violets as they first came up on the hill sides, and take them home and boil them and thicken them with a rich gravy made of two spoonfuls of corn meal. We were blessed though, even if we were short of rations, and our children never cried for bread."<sup>7</sup>

During the time when food was extremely scarce Mary and Roger Luckham's daughter Susannah arrived. She was born on October 12, 1848, in Salt Lake City. No wonder Roger Luckham worked so hard to fight the crickets and cried when he saw the hopelessness of his efforts to provide sufficient food for his family.<sup>30</sup>

In 1849 Archibald and Robert built a flour mill on Mill Creek, the second built in Utah. They could grind coarse or fine flour and did good work.<sup>3</sup> Archibald: "With the saw and grist mills in operation and good land to be had, we were joined in '48 and '49 by a number of our old Canadian friends. Among our neighbors who settled at various points on Mill and Big Cottonwood Creeks were the families of father Robert Gardner, brother Robert, Roger Luckham, John Borrowman, Reuben Miller, Alexander Hill...."<sup>3</sup>

Robert Sweeten: Late in the fall of 1848<sup>25</sup> "we moved to Mill Creek, hoping to escape the crickets, but when the grain and other crops were up they came and practically cleaned us out again. We saved our potatoes and planted corn where the grain had been and had a good crop, most of which we gave away." "During these trying times many of the Saints went from door to door begging for food.



One girl I remember in particular came to our door regularly for weeks, and for quite a while had the story that 'mother had a baby last night and there is nothing in the house to eat.'

"It was about this time that gold was discovered in California; and there was a continuous string of wagons loaded with men, families, and supplies, other men rode horses or walked, going through Salt Lake on their way to the gold fields....When these people rushing to California found they could take their goods no further... they practically gave them away in Salt Lake."<sup>10</sup>

January 24, 1848, gold was discovered in California in Sutter's mill race, which had been dug by the Mormon Battalion men. This discovery put the whole country in a fever of excitement.<sup>16</sup> During 1849 and 1850 thousands of gold seekers passed through Salt Lake City.<sup>20</sup>

"1849. February. Fri. 16. The First Presidency and the Apostles, in council assembled, divided the country lying south of G. S. L. City into four Bishop's Wards, namely, Canyon Creek (afterwards Sugar House), Mill Creek, Holladay (afterwards Big Cottonwood) and South Cottonwood." By October 1853 there were 668 people living in the Mill Creek settlement.<sup>16</sup>

The Mexican War treaty signed on February 2, 1848, granted the United States the present boundaries of Utah along with other territory. In March, 1849, a State constitution was adopted for the proposed State of "Deseret" and officers of the provisional government were chosen. On September 9, 1850, the United States Congress formally established the territory of Utah.<sup>16</sup>

John Borrowman, the missionary who brought the gospel to the Gardners and who served in the Mormon Battalion, left California on August 12, 1848, for Utah. While the Gardners lived at Mill Creek, John became their neighbor. John was born in 1816 in Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated in 1820 with his parents to Lanark, Ontario, Canada. In 1849 he married Agnes Thompson Park. Following are a few entries from his journal:

October 1848. Sunday 22. I attended meeting fore and afternoon then rode out to brother Gardner's and stayed all night.

Friday 27. I went out to brother Gardner's 6 miles to see about a city lot that he promised I should have on his block.

Saturday 28. I returned to the city having a line from brother Gardner to the clerk to get my land.

November 1848. Monday 13. I rode out to brother Gardner's on some business and returned in the evening.

Tuesday 28. I went out to Gardner's mill to get some lumber.

December 1848. Saturday 2. I went out to Gardner's.

August 1849. Monday 27. I went to Gardner's to see James Craig to see when he would come to make the adobes to build my house.

September 1849. Monday 18. I went to Gardner's mill.

March 1850. Sunday 24. I went to William Gardner's a little while.

May 1850. Sunday 5. I went to meeting at Archibald Gardner's.

Monday 20. This day I have had to stay in the house and attend to Agnes as she is very sick and the measles have begun to come out on her this evening; as she was so sick that she became insensible twice and appeared to be dying, the first time Alexander Hill and myself laid hands on her and she was some better for a while, but afterwards became worse when John Steel, William Gardner, William Park and myself laid hands on her again and she was a great deal better and has continued so.

June 1850. Thursday 20. Cleaned my rifle that was lost in (the) creek and found yesterday by John Gardner.<sup>17</sup>

The Gardner family are listed on the 1850 United States census, Territory of Utah, Salt Lake County.<sup>23</sup> This census was taken in 1851.

Page	House	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Value of real estate owned	Place of birth	Within the year attended school
64	583	Roger Luckham	45	M	Farmer	300	England	
127		Mary	42	F			Scotland	
		Margaret	13	F			Canada	1
		Robert	10	M			Canada	1
		Mary	5	F			Canada	
		Susanna	2	F			Deseret	
96	406	William Gardner	48	M	Farmer	100	Scotland	
191		Janetta	29	F			L. Canada	
		John	19	M	Laborer		Canada	
		Jane	17	F			Canada	
		Margaret	9	F			Canada	
		Neal	7	M			Canada	
		Duncan	2	M			Deseret	
		Archibald	6/12	M			Deseret	
100	471	Archibald Gardner	34	M	Farmer	800	Scotland	
		Margaret	30	F			Scotland	
		Robert	11	M			Canada	
		Neal	8	M			Canada	
		Margaret	3	F			Deseret	
		Sarah	1	F			Deseret	
		William Denny	25	M	Laborer		Tennessee	
101	473	Robert Gardner	31	M	Miller	900	Scotland	
		Jane	29	F			Canada	
		Mary	6	F			Canada	1
		Margaret	5	F			Canada	1
		William	4	M			Iowa	1
		Sarah	3	F			Deseret	
		Elizabeth	6/12	F			Deseret	
		Thomas Hodgkins	16	M	Laborer		England	
		Marian Park	19	F			Canada	
475		Robert Gardner	72	M	Farmer	100	Scotland	
		Margaret	72	F			Scotland	

Robert's home in Mill Creek was located in a grove of trees. It faced the south and was a two-story adobe structure. Archibald's home was across the street south. It was a two-story adobe house, faced north, and had a stairway on the east end which led to a porch above. This ran across the front of the house and was edged with a three-foot railing. Access to the upstairs rooms was from this porch.<sup>3</sup>

Robert junior: "My sister, Mary, and (her) husband, Roger, lived about one mile south of Mill Creek on a farm." "My father...lived in a little log house (on a hill) close by my place. He and mother lived alone."<sup>7</sup>



The following incident portrays the fearless and exacting nature of father Gardner. "His garden on Mill Creek was a source of pride to him. One day a high Church official came striding through it. 'Get out of my garden,' he commanded. 'Do you know who you are talking to?' inquired the trespasser. 'I do. And lawmakers should not be lawbreakers.'"<sup>3</sup>

Archibald: "He (father) had been a strong believer ever since he first heard the Gospel preached and had paid his tithes and offerings for many years but had never joined the Church. In 1851 he was taken very ill and thinking he was going to die, had his folks place him on a stretcher, carry him to a stream. There John Borrowman baptized him. He recovered from his sickness, was ordained a High Priest, and received his endowments."<sup>3</sup> Father Gardner was given a patriarchal blessing on October 21, 1851, in Great Salt Lake City by John Smith. On March 26, 1852, Father and Mother Gardner were endowed and were sealed to each other.

Robert junior: "He (father) was a good scholar and took good care of my business. And when he died, although I had a large family, I felt like a little boy that had lost his father. He died on the 20th of November, 1855, on Mill Creek, and was buried in the Salt Lake Cemetery." He was seventy-four years of age. "My mother lived with my family."<sup>7</sup>

#### Brother William

When William and his son John returned after working two years in the states, they bought a farm at Cottonwood in Salt Lake County. While living there William married a third wife, Mary Anderson Smith, in 1851 or 1852. William's daughter Jane married Rawsel Bradford on March 3, 1852. Rawsel crossed the plains in Archibald's group of ten wagons. He was the son of Abigail Sprague, Archibald's second wife. William's son John married Elizabeth Brice Hill of Mill Creek and remained on the Cottonwood farm.<sup>3</sup>

William Gardner, Alexander Brice Hill, and Robert Brice Hill were the first settlers of Mendon, Utah. In the autumn of 1856 William with his wife Janet and their six children and his wife Mary moved to Gardner's Creek on the outskirts of Mendon, in Cache Valley. Mary and her husband, Roger Luckham, visited her brother William and his family in the fall of 1856. While there Roger and Mary decided to return and establish a home in the area where the Mendon Fort was later built.<sup>24</sup>

Archibald: "John decided to make his folks a visit. He left his wife and baby, Emmerine, with his sister Jane and her husband, Rawsel Bradford, and went in the dead of winter to Cache Valley. On the way he was frozen to death in a snowstorm not far from his destination."<sup>3</sup>

"In December, 1856, John Gardner of Mill Creek...undertook the arduous and hazardous journey over the mountains between Brigham City and Maughan's Fort. He started on horseback, traveled through the deep snow for some distance, then abandoned his horse and continued his journey, carrying his blankets. His blankets being too heavy for a fatiguing man to carry, he hung them on the branch of a tree, and proceeded onward, waist deep in the snow. About 10 o'clock at night he reached the spring in the southwest corner of Maughan's Fort, near Bankhead's home, took a drink, but never got any farther. Bankhead's dogs were heard barking about that time. In nine days time his body was found a block of ice, near the spring, with his arm extended high as if to shield his face. The magpies and coyotes had made a beaten path around his body, but had never touched his flesh. His body lies buried at Gardner's Creek."<sup>24</sup>

In 1862 William took his two wives and his youngest children and moved to California. While there his wife Mary left him and married another man. William accumulated considerable property in California, but because his wife Janet prayed to return and longed to be back among their people, William sold out and came back in the summer of 1867. He purchased a farm at Cottonwood where he moved the fall of 1868.<sup>3,7,10</sup>

"The Gardner brothers excelled in feats of strength and skill. William was far famed as a wrestler and 'scraper' in Canada and after he came West.... Even when advanced in years and in failing health he could not resist a challenge. A certain neighbor was warned to keep his cattle out of William's field. They had broken in and damaged his crops repeatedly. One day William told him in no uncertain terms not to let it happen again. The man, incensed at the calling down, said: 'If you weren't so far along in years you would eat those words.' 'Is that so?' retorted William. 'Don't let that hinder you,' and he pulled off his coat. The man made a quick exit."<sup>3</sup>

William was the father of thirteen children. On January 12, 1880, at the age of seventy-six, William died at his home at Cottonwood, Utah.

In 1893 William's son, William junior, age fifty-seven, from Sarnia, Canada, visited the Gardners at West Jordan, Utah. He was a very fine man and enjoyed being with his relatives. He was present at the funeral of Archibald's wife, Margaret, who died on September 21, 1893. On September 24th Archibald, who was in Afton, Wyoming, and not able to come to the funeral, wrote a letter to his son Reuben: "I would have been glad to have seen my nephew William from Canada. The last time I saw him was when his father and mother started on foot to Dalhousie where his grandfather lived, five hundred miles away. He was then just a babe in his father's arms."<sup>3</sup> William died in 1904.

#### Brother Archibald

Archibald: "At the October Conference, 1856, when President Young received word that a handcart company had been caught in a snowstorm in the mountains, I, with many others responded to the call for aid. I sent an ox team and teamster, Fred Hansen, and provisions to help that unfortunate band to their destination in the valleys."<sup>3</sup>

Archibald lived at Mill Creek for ten years. At the time of the move south, in 1858, Archibald took his family to Spanish Fork, Utah County. While there, in 1859, he was called to be a bishop of the West Jordan Ward in West Jordan where he served for thirty-two years. He was released May 31, 1891. In 1880 he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, serving as an able member of that body. He went to Star Valley, Wyoming, in 1889, and helped build up that country. About 1899 he returned to West Jordan where he lived the remainder of his life. He was a patriarch of Jordan Stake.<sup>3,21</sup>

Archibald is known as Utah's greatest mill builder. In August, 1901, Archibald stated, "The sweetest music to my ears has always come from the sound of falling waters on the wheel of a busy mill. I loved it as a child in Scotland and I love it now."<sup>3</sup> He was the Scotch miller, friend of the needy, who many times gave away and carried flour to those who were destitute. It was not uncommon for families, entirely out of flour and no way to obtain it, to open their door and find leaning against it a sack of flour and large footprints in the snow leading to Gardner's mill.<sup>3</sup>



One hard winter, during the pioneer days of Star Valley, flour was scarce and money was even more scarce. Mr. Allred gathered together a few dollars and went to Brother Gardner's mill to purchase some flour. "'Brother Gardner, have you any flour?' 'Yes sir,' he said, 'and have you any money?' 'I have,' said I, taking the money from my pocket. 'Well,' said Brother Gardner, 'you can't buy flour from me. You have the cash and can get it at the stores. Many of the people have no money and they can't obtain any without. So I must save my flour for them.' Brother Allred...was dumbfounded. Never before had he witnessed any such thing, and as he related it, tears rolled down his cheeks. The following day, said Brother Allred, I went to the store and so did Brother Gardner. He was there to buy a mill file and asked for it on credit. He hadn't money enough to pay for so small an article and yet I had offered him money the day before which he had refused."<sup>3</sup>

At a time of severe shortage Archibald's son Clarence was running a grist mill. "Finally Clarence became quite put out at the way business was being conducted. He told his father it was no use for him to try to get ahead, that he gave flour away as fast as it was ground. The grand old man put his hand on his son's shoulder and said, 'My boy, I have not lived for myself alone. I have not accumulated treasures on earth, but I have tried to lay some up in heaven. I want something to my credit when I get there. As long as I have any flour, I will share it with those in need.'"<sup>3</sup>

Archibald's mind always reached out for ways to benefit people. Planning something for the public good was a way of life for him. He employed in various projects thousands of men during his lifetime. Archibald's faith in the gospel was founded on a rock. Nothing men said or did affected it.

"Susan Y. Gates in her biography of her father relates an incident to this effect. Her father on some provocation rebuked a bishop before a public gathering. That bishop was Archibald Gardner. After his scathing reproof he said, 'Now, Bishop Gardner, I don't want you to go and apostatize because of what I have said.' The bishop arose and in stentorian tones (his voice could be heard two blocks away) replied, 'Don't worry, Brother Brigham. This is my Father's kingdom and I have just as much right in it as you have.' At this remark the Leader chuckled."<sup>3</sup>

Archibald, accepting the doctrine of plural marriage, had eleven wives. Four of these marriages ended in divorce. He was the father of forty-eight children and had two adopted children. Archibald's wife Laura Althea Thompson said of him, "No finer, more considerate man ever lived." Archibald died on February 8, 1902, at the age of eighty-seven at St. Mark's Hospital in Salt Lake City. Apostle John Henry Smith stated at his funeral, "God never placed a truer man on this earth."<sup>3</sup>

#### Brother Robert

Robert junior lived at Mill Creek and at Jordan. In the winter of 1856-57 Robert went to the mountains in Mill Creek on foot to slide down some dry timber for firewood. The snow was about five feet deep and the weather was very cold. The sliding place was about five miles from his home, very narrow, and on a steep mountain side. He was not aware that other men had gone up ahead of him. After he climbed about a quarter of the way up the slide, he was met by a log which shot down the canyon like an arrow. It struck his right leg below the knee, peeling off all the flesh to the bone, about four by six inches. The foot gave way in the snow so that the bone did not break. Robert was president or counselor of the Mill Creek Ward. The members expressed their sympathy. Kind neighbors took him

and his family to their houses for "tea parties" and brought them home again. The kindness he received often melted him into tears, and in his heart he felt to bless them. When leaving to go home from three of the "tea parties," he expressed his thanks for their kindness to him and, wanting to ask blessings upon their heads, jokingly blessed the women of the homes with twins. When Robert returned from his mission those three sisters had six babies, two each. He didn't claim that his words had anything to do with it, but they all believed it had. He wrote, "I have been cautious about blessings ever since."<sup>7</sup>

In the fall of 1856 Robert junior was called to go to Canada on a mission. Robert junior: "The company had to cross the plains with handcarts. I had so far recovered that, with care, I could walk without my crutches. Wed., April 22, 1857--I left my family and home on Mill Creek at 7 o'clock in the morning. I was accompanied by Archibald who helped to haul my handcart to the City. I went to the Endowment House and received my blessings and stayed all night with Samuel Mulliner. Thurs. 23--We loaded our carts and went to the Temple Square. After receiving some instructions from Orson Hyde, President Young came and told us to start. We were escorted by the brass band to the Canal. It seemed that the whole city and a great many of the country folk followed us that far. 'God Bless You Brethren,' was heard from nearly every mouth. They then gave us three cheers and returned to the city. It was there I separated from my sister, Mary, and her husband. We then went on our journey and took dinner at the mouth of Emigration Canyon. There I parted with my brother, Archibald, and Rawsel Bradford."<sup>7</sup>

Many of the relatives went to Salt Lake City to bid Robert good-bye, including his sister Mary. At this time or in Mill Creek, as Robert, Mary, and her son Robert Sweeten were walking along together, Robert said to his sister, "Mary, I can't say good-bye but farewell, for I never expect to see you again." Robert Sweeten years later related, "I remember that well, it struck me so hard."<sup>25</sup>

"1857. April. Thurs. 23. A company consisting of about seventy missionaries, bound for Europe and other parts of the world, left G. S. L. City with handcarts."<sup>16</sup> "1858. June. Mon. 21. A company of Elders returned to G. S. L. City from their missions in Europe, Canada and the States."<sup>16</sup>

According to Martha Emma Sweeten Holbrook, Robert junior returned from his mission to Canada in July, 1858, shortly after Mary's death.<sup>25</sup> Robert returned at the end of June or the first of July. While crossing the plains Robert and those with him learned from Brother Hatch and the small company with him of the situation at home.

Robert junior: "They told us all about the Johnston Army wintering at Bridger, and all about the Mormons holding them there and not letting them go into the Salt Lake Valley; that the Mormons had all left their homes and gone south, and that President Buchanan had pardoned them all; and that the Army was now let into the Salt Lake Valley. This was the first we had heard from home for fourteen months.

"When we arrived (at Salt Lake City) there was not a dog to bark at us. Every window was nailed up and every door was closed, and no one to say 'Welcome home.'" "When I thought of that army being the cause of an innocent people having to leave their homes, I felt like fighting for the first time since I left home. We rode to the center of the city and there found a few of the brethren keeping guard. They told me my brother, Archibald, was left on Cottonwood, six miles south, running our grist mill, making flour for the Saints to take with them."<sup>7</sup> Robert learned that his family was at Spanish Fork.



Responding to a call from the Church authorities, Robert junior went to St. George, Utah, as a pioneer missionary in the fall of 1861. In 1862 Robert was set apart as bishop of St. George by President Erastus Snow. "1866. May. Sun. 6. At a conference held at St. George, Utah, the Saints residing in Pine Valley, at Pinto, Shoal Creek (Hebron), and Mountain Meadows, were organized as a Ward, called Pine Valley, with Robert Gardner as Bishop." "1869. November. Sun. 7. At a conference held in St. George, Utah, the settlements of the Saints in southern Utah were organized into a stake of Zion with Joseph W. Young as president, and Robert Gardner and Jas. G. Beak as counselors."16 When Joseph W. Young died in 1873, Robert, who was first counselor, took charge of the St. George Stake until 1877. In March, 1872, Robert was elected mayor of St. George and served two terms. "1879. January. Sat. 18. Price Ward, near St. George, Utah, was organized, with Robert Gardner as Bishop."16 On September 13, 1900, Robert was ordained a patriarch.21

When Robert junior began to write his history at the age of sixty-four he wrote: "My parents leaving nothing written to go by, I have to go by what I can recollect, and what they and others told me, and my own personal experience."7 Robert was kind and humble and dedicated in his service to his Heavenly Father, his family, and his fellowmen. This is evident by his statements: "Nothing of much importance has transpired in my life. Hard work and a willingness to meet it, and to live in peace with my neighbors...have been the leading features of my life." "No one can tell me that there can't be peace and enjoyment in a family where there is a plurality of wives in one house."7

Robert junior had four wives, Jane McKeown, Cynthia Lovina Berry, Mary Ann Carr, and Leonora Cannon, and thirty-seven children. Robert junior died on February 3, 1906, at Pine Valley, Washington County, Utah.16

#### A Victim of Buchanan's Blunder

Most of the Gardners attended the tenth anniversary celebration, of the arrival of the pioneers, in Big Cottonwood Canyon on July 24, 1857. Headed by President Young, a company of 2,587 persons attended. They were conveyed there in 464 carriages and wagons, drawn by 1,028 horses and mules, and 332 oxen and cows. There was a feast and entertainment, which included addresses, musical numbers from six brass bands, singing, athletic contests, drills by six companies of militia, and dancing.3,16

Archibald: "I was present with the company in Big Cottonwood when the people celebrated the tenth anniversary of their entry into the valleys. A United States flag was hoisted on the top of a pine tree. I asked General Wells to let me have one and I would put it on top of the highest mountain peak which is north of, and two or three thousand feet higher than the camp. He refused, saying the mountain was too high to be scaled in time to be of any avail. President Young said, 'Let Gardner have a flag.' So they gave me the (most ragged) one they had and, accompanied by James Hamilton, I took it up, hoisted it to the breeze, and dedicated the ground. When the people below saw it, they fired a cannon, struck anvils, and gave a great hurrah."3

The festivities were interrupted by the arrival of Abraham O. Smoot, Judson Stoddard, and Orin Porter Rockwell who brought word to Brigham Young that General Harney with 2,000 infantry and a proportionate number of artillery and cavalry had been ordered to Utah by the United States government.3,16

After Judge William W. Drummond left Utah, he wrote a letter on March 30, 1857, to the President of the United States, James Buchanan, making false charges against Governor Brigham Young and the Mormon people. President Buchanan, without investigation or just cause, selected a new governor, Alfred Cumming of Georgia, and under great secrecy, sent a large, well-equipped army to accompany him and suppress the rebellion, which did not exist, among the Mormons. Twenty-five hundred men comprised the main body of the army, which was reinforced November 4, 1857, with additional troops and supplies under the direction of Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston. This action was henceforth referred to as Buchanan's blunder. Colonel Johnston took over the command of the army. He was from the South and was proud and haughty and treated the Mormons as rebels. All the information derived from Eastern papers were to the effect that the approaching army was sent to destroy the Mormons.<sup>16</sup> Many of the army men and officers planned plunder and spoil.

Robert Sweeten: "The group (celebrating on July 24th) returned to Salt Lake and immediately a company of volunteers was formed to go to Fort Bridger and stop the army. I was called upon to go, although I was but sixteen, and father (Roger Luckham) got my outfit all ready for me, but I was needed to help the family move south so I didn't go." "The men who went to meet the army finally had to burn their wagons and stampede their horses and cattle to stop them. The army was forced to stay in Fort Bridger all winter, as our men brought the horses and cattle to Salt Lake, and I can remember their arrival and seeing the animals driven down the street."<sup>10</sup>

The Elders in foreign missions and the Saints who had settled in distant colonies, such as Carson Valley, were called home.<sup>16</sup> In 1858 nearly all the Elders in foreign missions returned home, including Robert Gardner junior. Abraham Hunsaker, who married Margaret Sweeten in 1854, was living in Carson Valley. He recorded the following in his diary: Sept. 5, 1857. We received an express from Brigham Young to sell out and start home in two weeks as the United States had waged war against the Saints and was sending some three thousand soldiers to Great Salt Lake City.<sup>22</sup>

"1857. September. Tues. 15. Gov. Brigham Young declared the Territory of Utah under martial law and forbade the troops to enter G. S. L. Valley. Large numbers of armed militia were ordered to Echo Canyon and other points to intercept the soldiers and prevent their access to the Valley." "1857. October. Mon. 5. Lot Smith, with a small company of men, surprised and burned two trains of government stores, near the Big Sandy and Green river." "1857. November. Mon. 16. The 'Utah Army' went into winter quarters at Camp Scott, two miles from the site of Ft. Bridger and 115 miles from G. S. L. City."<sup>16</sup>

Abraham Hunsaker: Nov. 8, 1857. This day I was called to go out to Echo Canyon with some 2,000 of the brethren to keep out Uncle Sam's army. We stayed some four weeks and then returned home. Some of our boys had taken a train of sixty wagons and burnt the wagons loaded with provisions and also drove off some 1,000 head of their cattle which partially disabled them from coming in and they thought it best to make quarters for the winter. So our boys all came home safe and sound.<sup>22</sup>

President Young was determined that no mob would live in the homes the Saints had built in the mountains. Before any hostile troops entered, every home and blade of grass that would burn would be burned and every tree and shrub cut to the ground. If the Saints were driven, they would leave the land as desolate as they found it. "1858. March. Sun. 21. The citizens of G. S. L. City and the settlements north of it agreed to abandon their homes and go south." Beginning in



March and continuing through May, the citizens of Utah living north of Utah County abandoned their homes and moved southward, driving their flocks and herds before them. A few men in each town and settlement remained behind to irrigate crops and gardens, guard property, and burn everything, including their straw-filled homes, if the approaching troops, on their arrival in the valley, proved hostile.<sup>16</sup>

Abraham Hunsaker: The word of the Lord came to Brigham for all the families of the Saints north of Utah County to move south with all their substance. We had to secure bread for one year, or nearly so, which made it hard work for us in Brigham City, having very few teams. So the brethren went to moving south and making wagons, ox yokes, and everything that would enable us to move. A great many brethren had to take their scanty bedcloths to cover their wagons for we were very scarce of clothing, no stores being allowed to come in by the soldiers from the states. We have accomplished the move and left a rear guard to take care of the farm and houses and also to burn down all of our possessions if our enemies should come in in hostile position.<sup>22</sup>

Robert Sweeten: "After Mother's sudden death in Spanish Fork, as a result of a cold she caught while crossing the plains, I was sent back to Mill Creek to help burn things there. While waiting for the signal to set fire to the buildings, we had free access to the settlement's best gardens, orchards, watermelon patches, etc. After we had the houses all kindled and ready to touch a torch to, we had nothing to do but walk around and look at the deserted village."<sup>10</sup>

Alfred Cumming, the new governor, accompanied by Colonel Kane and two servants, arrived at Salt Lake City on April 12, 1858, where President Young bid him welcome. Governor Cumming left Salt Lake City on May 13th. When he returned on June 8th, the city was deserted.

Robert Sweeten: "As he (Governor Cumming) was coming through Echo Canyon there were two groups of Mormons that would stand by the road and salute him as he went by, and when he had passed would go back in the brush and appear in the road ahead of him and salute him again as he went by. They kept doing this until he thought there were thousands of them and was willing to promise that if the army was allowed to enter Salt Lake it would not set up a permanent camp within forty miles of the city."<sup>10</sup>

The United States government was persuaded to send peace commissioners to Utah. These gentlemen met with Governor Cumming, Brigham Young, and other prominent men on June 11th. It was agreed that there should be no opposition to Johnston's army passing through the city providing they were not permitted to stop, but should pass on to make their camp at least forty miles away. On June 26, 1858, the army, under General Johnston, entered Great Salt Lake City through Emigration Canyon. They passed through the city, deserted by its inhabitants, and continued on to Cedar Valley where they founded Camp Floyd.

Mary had caught a cold after jumping into a cold stream to save the family's belongings when their wagon had overturned, while crossing the plains in 1847. She had never been well since. Mary with her husband and children joined in the great migration to Spanish Fork. Her son Robert had remained with the family to help them in the move south. Her daughter Margaret had come to help care for her. The long, difficult trek was too much for Mary. Weary and worn she died on June 12, 1858, at Spanish Fork, Utah, at the age of fifty-one. She was buried in what was called the Upper Graveyard, now abandoned.<sup>3</sup> She was survived by her husband, Roger Luckham, and four children, Margaret age twenty, Robert age

seventeen, Mary age twelve, and Susannah age nine. Mary was a brave, hard-working woman.

Abraham Hunsaker: We landed in Pond Town (now Salem), Utah Valley, on the 28th of May, 1858, with all of our family as well as stock--sheep, cattle, and horses. Margaret (Sweeten Hunsaker) has not been with us in this move. She went a few weeks ahead of us to take care of her mother as she was very sick, even on her death bed. We overtook her here at Spanish Fork a few minutes after the death of her mother. She was sick several years with consumption and was expecting to depart this life awhile before she did. When I beheld Margaret, she was standing by her mother, as she had just deceased. A lady was holding her boy George, and I did not know him for he had taken sick a few days previous with his death sickness. We proceeded to get a coffin to bury Margaret's mother. We buried her and took Margaret and her children to the wagons with us, but her boy was very sick with a high fever. We did all we could to raise him from his sickness, but nothing gave him ease, and finally we had to give him up to go behind the veil for awhile.<sup>22</sup>

George Sweeten Hunsaker departed this life on June 12, 1858, in the morning at sunrise. We prepared the grave of his Grandmother (Mary) Luckham and we buried him by her side as she called him her boy on her deathbed.... We buried him east of Palmyra City some three miles north of Spanish Fork half mile on top of the hill.<sup>22</sup>

On June 28th word was received by the Saints that a treaty had been made and they could return home. They commenced to do so, arriving at their homes during the month of July.

### Separation

The Saints returned to their homes. At that time Archibald's family, consisting of nine wives, separated, living at Spanish Fork, the Big Hay Field in the southern end of Salt Lake Valley, West Jordan, Big Cottonwood, and Mill Creek. Archibald went to West Jordan to serve as a bishop.<sup>3</sup>

When Robert returned from his mission to Canada, he found his wife Jane and her children in Spanish Fork living with Archibald's family. Robert wrote: "My sister Mary had died while I was gone." Most likely Mother Gardner was also living with Archibald's family. Robert took his family and his mother back to Mill Creek. In Mill Creek Mother Gardner lived with Robert's first wife Jane.

1860 United States census, Utah Territory, Salt Lake County, August 3rd, 1860.<sup>28</sup>

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Birth place	Attended school within the year
Robert Gardner	39	M	Farmer	1500	750	Scotland	
Jane	37	F				Scotland	
Margaret	15	F				Canada	1
William	14	M				Illinois	1
Sarah	11	F				Utah	1
Elizabeth	9	F				Utah	1
James	7	M				Utah	1
Thomas H.	5	M				Utah	
Reuben	3	M				Utah	
Jane C.	9/12	F				Utah	
Margaret	87	F				Scotland	



In the fall of 1861 Robert junior left Mill Creek with his wife Mary Ann and went to St. George, where they arrived on December 1, 1861. On April 28, 1862, Mother Margaret Calender Gardner died at Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, Utah, at the age of eight-five. She was buried beside her husband in the Salt Lake Cemetery. She was known as a faithful Saint and a devoted mother. After her death, Archibald and Robert sold their property on Mill Creek, and Robert moved the rest of his family to St. George.<sup>3</sup>

In July, 1856, Brigham Young sent Peter Maughan and five other men to explore Cache Valley. Peter Maughan returned with six men and their families, arriving on September 15, 1856. They camped on the site that was later named Wellsville. The fall of 1856 William Gardner settled at Gardner's Creek, midway between Mendon and Wellsville. In 1857 the colonists at Wellsville, located six miles from Mendon, built a fort, consisting of eight log houses, to protect themselves from the Indians. On March 10th or 12th, 1858, most of these settlers moved south because of the Johnston Army. "These colonists stopped at Brigham City for a week or two. They then moved on to Pond Town (now Salem), Utah County, and to other parts of central and southern Utah." "Returning to their homes from the 'move' in the winter of 1858 and the spring of 1859, there were some of the original Maughan's Fort settlers. Among that number were Wm. H. Maughan, John Maughan, Wm. Gardner, Francis M. Gunnell, Zial Riggs and Alexander B. Hill." Robert B. Hill and Alexander B. Hill returned to Cache Valley on July 24th, 1858.<sup>24</sup> William Gardner's family must have lived at times in Maughan's Fort at Wellsville for protection, as did the early Mendon settlers the summer of 1859.

After the 'move' Roger Luckham and his children returned to their home in Mill Creek. Earlier that year, on March 7, 1858, Roger Luckham was ordained a high priest by Reuben Miller. Robert Sweeten was ordained a seventy of the 61st quorum, on February 25, 1859, by James P. Park.

On April 3, 1859, Roger and his two daughters Mary and Susannah Luckham and his stepson Robert Sweeten, accompanied by two Englishmen, Alfred and Charley Atkinson and their families, left Mill Creek for Mendon, Cache County, Utah.<sup>24,26</sup> They joined Alexander Brice Hill, Robert Brice Hill, and William Gardner, who were the first settlers of Mendon. On April 10, 1859, Robert Brice Hill married Margaret C. Gardner, the daughter of William and Janet, and brought her and Charley Pinney, a 15 or 16-year-old lad, to Mendon. Robert Brice Hill had a little cabin with a dirt roof, that he had built earlier, to live in while the others camped in their wagons. During May and June other settlers arrived at Mendon.<sup>24</sup>

Robert Sweeten: "In the spring of 1859 my father, two sisters, with two other men and their wives, and I, moved to Mendon, Cache Valley, and settled there."<sup>10</sup> Robert Sweeten stated that Mendon was easily the second oldest town in Cache Valley. Wellsville was settled first. After the farmers at Mendon had all their crops planted and their grains were up and looking fine, Robert desired to see Logan. On July 4th, 1859, he took a four-horse team and with Robert B. Hill and his wife Margaret Gardner Hill drove to Maughan's Fort in a wagon. There was a dance being held, and the people were dancing on split quaking aspen poles. From there they drove to the east side of the valley where Providence now stands. There was no signs of a settlement there save four or five wagons camped under the bushes, "hiding from the Indians." The men were planting and seeding the land. Next they drove to where Logan now stands and found just a few wagons with no kind of a town.<sup>24,10</sup>

The settlers planted their crops as soon as they had constructed harrows and had

plowed the tough wheat grass under with four yoke of tired oxen. Because of the danger of Indian raids, the Mendon settlers moved to Maughan's Fort in Wellsville for the summer. There they lived in their tents and covered wagons. The men went to Mendon in the day and worked in the fields. In August they moved back to Mendon and remained.

August 10th Jesse W. Fox, a surveyor, laid out the plat for the Mendon fort, assisted by Robert Sweeten and others. Mr. Fox, with assistance from Joseph H. Richards, Robert Sweeten, and others, also surveyed and laid out the plat for the Mendon farms lying east, north, and south of Mendon as far as Gardner's Spring and Creek. Each family was allotted a specific number of acres of farm land and hay land. The men got out logs and in the fall built their houses in fort style. They faced each other, a row on each side of a six-rod wide street. That winter the Mendon fort housed twenty-five families and several single persons. During the winter meetings were held in the cramped quarters of private cabins. Roger Luckham would lead the singing and Ira Ames played the fiddle. In the winter of 1859-60 James G. Willie, John H. Richards, Robert Sweeten, Isaac Sorensen, and perhaps others went into the mountains east of Cache Valley and chopped down long pine logs, with which to build a public house. During the spring of 1860 a public house was built; it served for worship, school, and recreation.<sup>24</sup>

On December 10, 1864, Roger Luckham, who had been a widower for six years, married Margaret Rogers in Great Salt Lake City. Prior to his death Roger moved to Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah, where his daughters Mary Luckham Hunsaker and Susannah Luckham Beckstead were living. He lived with his daughter Mary. On May 24, 1877, Roger Luckham died at Brigham City at the age of seventy-two.<sup>11</sup>

#### Margaret Sweeten

Abraham Hunsaker was born on November 29, 1812, at Jonesboro, Union County, Illinois. On January 3, 1833, Abraham, age twenty, married Eliza Collins, age fifteen. They were baptized on November 15, 1840, into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Abraham responded to the call of the Mormon Battalion and left his family in a wagon at Honey Creek, near Council Bluffs. After his release he journeyed to Great Salt Lake City, only to learn that his family had been left behind. He returned to Iowa and together the family came to Great Salt Lake City, arriving on October 12, 1848. In the spring of 1849 they settled at Mill Creek, now known as Holladay, where the families of Roger Luckham and Alexander Beckstead lived. After earnest prayer, both Abraham and Eliza believed in and accepted plural marriage. Abraham married a second wife, Harriet Vernitia Beckstead, age nineteen, on November 15, 1840.<sup>22</sup>

Margaret Sweeten, the daughter of Mary Gardner Sweeten Luckham and stepdaughter of Roger Luckham, became the third wife of Abraham. She was a beautiful, tall, slender girl with black hair. Margaret, age sixteen, and Abraham Hunsaker, age forty-two, were married on May 5, 1854, in Great Salt Lake City, Great Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, and were sealed on June 11, 1854. Margaret's first child, Mary Ann Hunsaker, was born on September 16, 1855, at West Jordan, Great Salt Lake County, Utah Territory. The Hunsaker family attended church meetings, day school, dances, and amusements in a small log house built in West Jordan. About 1855 Abraham herded cattle and sheep at the southwest end of Utah Lake.<sup>22</sup>

At the 1856 April conference Abraham was called on a mission to settle Carson Valley. Abraham traded his farm to Archibald Gardner. Abraham made the following entries in his diary about the move and after their arrival: "May 12, 1856.



We get to Great S. L. City where we see several of our friends and neighbors, Mother Luckham and Roger Luckham, where we bid them good-by and travel on above the hot springs and camp." January 1, 1857. "Margaret is teaching school for my children and learns them very well for which I am thankful, for we have never had much chance for schooling our children, but they stick close to school all fall and winter."<sup>22</sup>

Margaret's second child, George Hunsaker, was born on July 27, 1857, at Carson Valley, now called Genoa, Douglas County, Nevada. September 5th the Hunsakers received an express from Brigham Young to sell out and return because of the Johnston Army. They left on September 21st and arrived at Brigham City about November 2, 1857.<sup>22</sup>

November 8, 1857, Abraham paid Brother Lorenzo Snow \$150 for a little adobe house. The entire Hunsaker family lived in this house for a number of months. After the move south, in May 1858, to the Spanish Fork area, Abraham received word June 28, 1858, that they could return to their home. The Hunsakers arrived at their little adobe home in Brigham City on July 19, 1858.<sup>22</sup>

Abraham was very busy the remainder of that year. Besides herding cattle and farming, he built a larger home for his family and made leather for shoes by tanning hides. Abraham Hunsaker: I get tanbark to tan some leather as I own a share in a tanyard (tannery) with Samuel Smith. I also get all the sumac for tanning purposes. Margaret my wife gathers the most of the sumac. November 23, 1858. I have procured some 50 or 60 hides this fall and winter for tanning purposes in the spring. I have skinned most of them myself.<sup>22</sup>

On November 13, 1858, Abraham married a fourth wife, Ane Cathrine Jensen, age fifteen. The house built in 1858 was finished on January 1, 1859. Eliza continued to live in the little adobe house and the other three wives, Harriet, Margaret, and Cathrine, moved into the new house.<sup>22</sup>

Abraham Hunsaker: November 23, 1858. Margaret has taken a school in one of our upstairs rooms which is a good deal of satisfaction to me to have my boys learning to read and write.<sup>22</sup> Margaret taught Abraham's children in the new house in an upstairs room that was set aside as a schoolroom. Margaret was artistic and was known for her drawings and paintings. She drew a picture of her daughter Mary Ann. It is a cherished Willie family keepsake. Abraham Hunsaker: February 18, 1859. Margaret has ceased keeping school as her health is tolerably poor.<sup>22</sup> Margaret's third child, Lorenzo Hunsaker, was born on March 21, 1859, in the new home built in 1858, in Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah Territory.

Margaret's fourth child, Idumea Hunsaker, was born on December 8, 1860, in Brigham City. On October 12, 1862, Margaret's fifth and last child, Robert Sweeten Hunsaker, was born in Brigham City. Margaret died that same day, leaving behind four children, Mary Ann, age seven, Lorenzo, age three, Idumea, age one, and Robert. The second wife, Harriet, at once took the little motherless infant and loved and cared for him along with her own three-month old baby. Three year old Lorenzo was adopted by the fourth wife, Cathrine, and raised as one of her own. Margaret was buried in the Brigham City Cemetery. At the time of her death and burial Abraham was away from home doing missionary work.<sup>22</sup>

## Mary Luckham

Soon after Abraham's return from serving a mission, he persuaded Mary Luckham, the daughter of Mary Gardner Sweeten Luckham and Roger Luckham and the half sister of Margaret, to marry him for the purpose, it is said, to care for her sister's children.<sup>22</sup> Mary, age seventeen, and Abraham, age fifty, were married on February 14, 1863, in Great Salt Lake City, Great Salt Lake County, Utah Territory. Mary, who was a beautiful young lady with dark brown hair and blue eyes, was Abraham's fifth and last wife.

Mary Ann Hunsaker's daughter Iduma Willie King said to her knowledge Mary Luckham did not take care of any of her half sister Margaret's children. Margaret's daughter Mary Ann lived with various families and at various places. Wherever she went she always did her share of work, especially when she lived with Aunt Harriet, with whom it is remembered she particularly stayed. Aunt Harriet had fifteen children of her own plus adopted Lemuel the Indian boy and raised the infant Robert.

In 1864 Abraham sent two of his sons to Omaha, Nebraska, to bring back farm machinery and two huge grand pianos. One was for Lorenzo Snow and the other one was for his own family. Mary Ann was about nine years of age when the piano arrived. She took piano lessons from a lady who made her home with them. Later this piano was moved to the big Hunsaker house built in the early 1860s. Eliza, Harriet, and Cathrine lived in this home. Mary Ann, Margaret's daughter, also lived in this grand home.<sup>22</sup>

The house built in 1858, in which Margaret had lived, was the home of Mary Luckham until 1879. Harriet, Cathrine, and Mary with their children all lived under that roof, each family having separate quarters. Here in this same home and probably the same room Mary took over the school teaching that Margaret had begun. Not only the Hunsaker children were her pupils, which most likely included Margaret's children and her own children, but in addition most of the children in the neighborhood began their education there. Mary taught school for a number of years. Harriet's son, John Luce, born in 1864, received his first three years of schooling at his father's home in Brigham City with Mary Luckham as his teacher. Mary's son Weldon, born in 1875, remembered when his mother taught school in one of the rooms there.<sup>22</sup>

Mary Luckham had six children born in Brigham City, Susannah born on February 25, 1867; Martha born on April 8, 1869; Roger born on June 8, 1871; Thomas Luckham born on October 13, 1873; Weldon born on November 20, 1875; and Minta born on February 15, 1878. Roger died at the age of one and Thomas at age four.

As early as 1861 Abraham obtained land in Honeyville. In 1874 Harriet and Cathrine with their families became permanent residents of Honeyville. In 1879 Mary Luckham moved to Honeyville into a four-room adobe house which had been built for her. Later two rooms of rock construction were added. In 1800 Eliza moved to Honeyville where each wife had her own home.<sup>22</sup>

Mary Luckham's last two children were born in Honeyville. Oakham was born on December 15, 1879, and Amos was born on March 8, 1881, and died the same day. Two of the early school teachers of Honeyville were Lorenzo Hunsaker, Margaret's son, and Mary. Benjamin H. Tolman, a neighbor of the Hunsakers in Honeyville and a counselor to Abraham Hunsaker, who was appointed bishop of Honeyville on August 19, 1877, recorded in his diary the following: "June 5, 1881--Sister Eliza R. Snow and Zina Young came up and we had a meeting. The children were organized in a Primary Association."<sup>22</sup> Mary was called to be president of the Primary at that time.<sup>16</sup>



B. H. Tolman: "Mar. 21, 1882--Sister Mary Hunsaker has had a very close call and is still very low with consumption."<sup>22</sup> Mary, who had been ill for a long time with consumption, died on May 5, 1882, in Honeyville, Box Elder County, Utah Territory. B. H. Tolman: "May 6, 1882--I returned this evening and found Sister Mary Hunsaker dead, died yesterday. Her sufferings has been severe and long. May 7, 1882--We buried her [Mary Luckham Hunsaker] at Brigham City. The corpse was taken in the Tabernacle and Bros. (Lewis N.) Boothe, Graham, (Joseph) Orme and I each spoke...in relation to her worth, etc."<sup>22</sup>

Mary, who was thirty-six years of age at her death, left behind five children, Susannah age fifteen, Martha age thirteen, Weldon age six, Minta age four, and Oakham age two. On her death bed, Mary pleaded that her children remain together. For about two years the family stayed together, with Susannah and Martha helping with the care of the other children. Abraham, who was sixty-nine years of age, tried to spend the nights with them. When any of them became ill, Abraham would take the child to one of the other wives to be cared for. At last it seemed best to separate them. For awhile the children were raised by Harriet Beckstead Hunsaker and for another period by Eliza Collins Hunsaker. Their half brother Lorenzo Hunsaker, Margaret Sweeten's son, was named their guardian. When he went to the Washakie Indian Reservation in Utah to teach school, Martha, Weldon, and Oakham went with him.<sup>22</sup>

When Susannah was about eight years old, she had gone into the attic of the big house in Brigham City with Martha and two half brothers looking for pigeon eggs. Not knowing she was supposed to walk on the rafters, she stepped on the plaster, which gave way. She fell through the ceiling and then down the stairway. The fall broke her back which caused great pain and a humped back.<sup>22</sup>

Martha's great desire was that her brothers and sisters should have the things they wanted and needed. She tried to make them happy and spent much of the money she earned buying things for them. "When Martha was 18, her youngest sister, Minta, became ill with diphtheria. Because of the danger of the disease, Martha was not permitted to see Minta until just before Minta died. Martha had not realized just how ill Minta was, and had bought perfume and other things she thought Minta would like. Minta kept asking for Martha, and when the doctor said the end was near, Martha was permitted to come in. As Martha went to the door, Minta smiled, stretched her arms out to her, and then passed away. Martha never quite recovered from the death of her younger sister. In later years when she talked about Minta, tears would come to her eyes and she would say, 'Poor girl, she didn't have a very happy life while she was on this earth.'"<sup>22</sup> Minta died at the age of nine. After Martha's marriage on January 9, 1891, to George Harper, she had her brothers and sister come to live with her. Oakham, who never married, lived with his sister Martha for more than thirty years.

#### Susannah Luckham

Gordon Silas Beckstead was born in Canada on November 25, 1825. His parents came to Utah in 1849 and settled in West Jordan. Gordon married Barbara Park on August 24, 1852, and Elizabeth Hunsaker on May 23, 1856. Barbara Park was a daughter of David Park and Ann Brooks, with whom William Gardner and his son John stayed when they went back to Missouri in 1848. Barbara and her sister Jane Park, who married Archibald Gardner, were married on the same day. Elizabeth was the daughter of Eliza Collins and Abraham Hunsaker. Abraham, who married second Harriet Beckstead, a sister to Gordon, became Gordon's brother-in-law and father-in-law. In the early 1860s Gordon moved from West Jordan to Brigham City, Box

Elder County, Utah Territory. Gordon's wife Elizabeth left him and married Lewis Nathaniel Boothe on April 26, 1880.

On November 2, 1867, Susannah Luckham, age nineteen, married Gordon Silas Beckstead, who was almost forty-two, in Great Salt Lake City. In Brigham City Susannah had six children, Roger Adelbert in 1869, Silas in 1871 (died in 1872), Francis in 1873, Mary Elizabeth in 1875, Eugene in 1878, and Robert in 1883.

In 1883 Gordon with his family moved to Preston, Franklin County, Idaho, where he bought a ranch located one and a half miles southeast from the center of town. Here Susannah had three more children, LeRoy Hubert in 1886, Asa Clarence in 1889 (died in 1889), and William Leon in 1890.

Gordon conducted a flourishing and profitable farming and livestock business on his ranch in Preston. "Mr. Beckstead was one of the leading citizens of the community. He was always at the front in public enterprises of value, and was esteemed as a far-seeing and progressive man of enterprise and public spirit."<sup>31</sup> Gordon died at Preston on January 31, 1891, at the age of sixty-five. Susannah was left with the care of the farm and seven children, Roger, age twenty-one, Francis, age seventeen, Mary, age fifteen, Eugene, age twelve, Robert, age eleven, LeRoy, age four, and William, nine months.

The following winter Susannah, known as Susan, invited Hannah Baker Willie and her two sons, James, age seven, and George, age five, to stay with them for a time during polygamy days when Hannah had to hide from the marshals. Hannah was the second wife of William Pettit Willie, whose first wife Mary Ann Hunsaker was the daughter of Margaret Sweeten. Susannah had a three or four-room house and a large family. In order to have room for Hannah, the Beckstead boys moved their clothes and all their stuff out of the house into the upper part of their log grainery. Hannah was made more than welcome at the Beckstead home.

James Simon Willie, Hannah's son, related the following: "I remember just once May (Mary) Beckstead, a young girl about seventeen, said something that offended Mother and Mother was crying over it. Well Francis Beckstead, second oldest boy, he only had one hand and he was quick tempered, when he went in to see what Mother was doing, he went in there and he told May just what he thought of her, a girl that would offend or hurt her (Hannah) in what she was going through, he wouldn't stand for it. There was never any more trouble while she stayed there. Ever since we were up there the Beckstead family and we have always been the right best of friends. I remember when Uncle Robert Sweeten's funeral was held in Mendon and I went to the funeral and the Becksteads were there sitting on the same row. My cousin Alice Longstroth came down and said, 'I don't believe you people are acquainted. Do you know each other?' She told the Beckstead boys who I was and she told me who they were. That made all the difference in the world. We were just as much at home (as we used to be) and they remembered me just as well as I remembered them (after 43 years). We sat right close together and we talked."

Hannah's daughter Maud Willie was born in the Beckstead home on July 31, 1892. They stayed with the kind Beckstead family until August or September.

Several years later Susannah's son Roger had a farm near Preston, Francis and Eugene had farms at Glendale, five miles north of Preston, Mary married Harry Herbert, and Robert, LeRoy, and William were helping their mother run the farm. In the book "Progressive Men of Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Fremont and Oneida Counties," it states: "Since his (Gordon's) death his widow (Susan) has managed



the business and conducted the farm with the same energy that he displayed and applied to its affairs, the excellent judgment, industry and common-sense for which she is noted. With the courage and resourcefulness characteristic of the western woman of the frontier, she has taken hold of the affairs of the estate and pushed forward all its interests to good and profitable results. To the esteem in which she is held in social circles her vigor and success in business have added a high opinion of her worth and capability as a woman of executive faculties."<sup>31</sup>

Susannah died on August 17, 1913, at Preston, Franklin County, Idaho, at the age of sixty-four. She was buried on August 19th in Preston. Her death was mentioned in The Tri-Weekly Journal (Herald Journal), Logan, Utah, Saturday, August 23, 1913, page three. "The News From Busy Preston. Preston, Aug. 20--One of our beloved citizens Mrs. Gordon Beckstead passed away and was buried last Tuesday. She was one of the early settlers of Preston and was a well respected woman. The community mourns with her children over the loss."

Robert Sweeten

Robert Sweeten: "When I was about twenty-five someone had to go to Canada to settle my father's estate."<sup>10</sup> Robert called on President Young who told him if he did go, he should study law. Robert learned that this was wise advice because he was involved in law continuously during the four years he was in Canada. Robert left Mendon on July 25, 1866. Robert Sweeten: "At that time the railroad came only to St. Joseph, Missouri, so I had to go by stage to there." "It took us about ten days to get to St. Joseph, Missouri." "It took me about three weeks to get to Canada and, with the exception of an occasional meal which my friends (fellow travelers) bought me, all I had to eat was some hard crackers my sister (probably Susannah) had made and put in a pillowslip for me."<sup>10</sup>

After Robert arrived in Canada he made arrangements with Phillip MacKinzey, an attorney, to settle his father George Sweeten's estate at Brooke Township, Lambton County, Ontario, Canada. Phillip MacKinzey, who was born on January 24, 1835, and died on November 1, 1922, worked four years in London, Canada, to settle George Sweeten's estate. Robert loved and respected this lawyer and friend. At Robert's request, Phillip MacKinzey's temple work was done.<sup>25</sup>

For two and a half years Robert lived with a cousin and helped him clear land. At the end of that time the cousin wanted to charge Robert thirty dollars for room and board. Robert was not impressed with his relative's hospitality. As soon as Robert could leave the legal affairs, he went to visit his stepfather Roger Luckham's nephews.<sup>10</sup>

Robert Sweeten: "It was the custom in those days to entertain visitors by letting them look through the family album, and while looking through the albums at my stepfather's nephews I would find the picture of a young lady I imagined I could like very much. While I was visiting at a relative's, the woman's sister was giving a party for her husband so they insisted that I come along, but I was backward about going. I knew the girl whose picture I had seen was the girl the Luckhams hired when they needed help, and I was afraid she would be there.

"When we arrived at the party she wasn't there, for which I was very thankful. I sat by the kitchen door and was too bashful to join in the games. A little later in the evening someone shouted, 'There's Mandy!' and when I looked out in the kitchen I saw her shaking the snow from her feet. After she had warmed herself

she came in and shook hands with me and joined the party. I could soon see that she was a natural leader, for when there was to be a change of games they always asked Mandy what to play next, and this made me like her all the more.

"I knew that I was in love with her and I also knew that it was against my religion to marry out of the Church. The nearest missionaries that I could visit were fifty miles away. I decided to ask the Lord for guidance. In answer to prayer a voice said to me, as plain as though someone were standing behind me, 'Which is worse, to marry her and take her among the Saints where she can accept the faith or leave her here where she won't have a chance of hearing it?' I concluded then to marry her if I ever got the chance.

"Later on I was visiting at Tom Luckham's where Mandy was working. One night while the hired man and I were watering the horses, Mandy's sister (Emma Murphy) came to see her, and when she was leaving Mandy was going to walk a way with her. I knew they had to pass the well so I asked the hired man to help me water the horses again, although we had just got through doing it. When Mandy and her sister reached the well, Mandy said she didn't like to walk back alone and asked if I would go along. Of course, nothing would have pleased me more. After we had left her sister and started back I told her I had something very important I would like to say to her. As she was willing to listen, I said, 'Mandy, I'm smitten on you, and was wondering if there was any chance for me.' She seemed to feel the same way toward me and we were married in about a week."<sup>10</sup> Robert Sweeten and Amanda Hagle, who was born on October 28, 1849, at Warwick Township, were married on February 24, 1869, at Warwick Township, Lambton County, Ontario, Canada.

Robert Sweeten: "I found that she (Mandy) and her father were not on speaking terms, and while we were staying at Tom Luckham's her father and mother called on us, but I noticed he didn't speak to Mandy all evening. When he went out to get his horses to go home, I followed him out and told him I didn't care for his actions and that I wanted him to go back and speak to his daughter. I finally persuaded him to do it and when he shook hands with her he gave her fifty cents, which was all she ever got from him.

"We stayed at Tom's until one day, when the ladies were preparing dinner, Mrs. Luckham said that if it took that many plates they might as well start a hotel. We immediately left there and stayed with my father-in-law for a while, then with Aunt Emma a few days. We moved into a little cabin by ourselves, then, where our first child Martha was born (on December 20, 1869).

"I won my lawsuits and was preparing to return home, but Mandy heard that anyone who went among the 'Mormons' and did not join the Church would be killed, so she refused to go home with us. I told her that on my word the 'Mormons' would do no such thing and that she would be made welcome among them whether or not she was a member. But she had been so embittered against them that she found it impossible to believe otherwise, so I was going to be forced to leave without her. She helped me pack my satchel and I was just going to tell her good-bye and kiss her for the first time, when she broke down and cried and said she would come with me if I would wait for her to pack." "While I had been gone the railroad had been built on to California so we came all the way home on the train (in 1870).

"We went to Mendon and lived in a log house I had moved from the fort."<sup>10</sup> A year later, on May 28, 1871, Amanda was baptized by Bishop Henry Hughes. The Sweeten home was a happy one, known near and far for its hospitality, order, and beautiful music. Their rock house in Mendon was a center for the young people of



the community. In the Sweeten home the young boys' fife and piccolo band practiced, a brass band was organized, and choir practice was held. Robert traded a horse for an organ. Amanda and Robert had eleven children, nine living to adulthood.

Robert was a farmer. Mendon City became incorporated on May 12, 1870. George W. Baker was the first mayor, followed by Henry Hughes, John Donaldson, James G. Willie, and Robert Sweeten, who served for eight years. In 1895 Robert Sweeten, in company with William Pettit Willie, homesteaded 160 acres of land in Holbrook, Oneida County, Idaho. Robert's and William's farms were two miles apart.

Robert Sweeten: "I first came to Holbrook for a range for my horses and cattle. While watching them through the summer and at odd times when I was not riding the range, I cleared and farmed twenty acres of land. The spirit of pioneering was with the people and I moved my family to Holbrook where there was more land and where each of my sons could have a farm. Mandy died about this time and I wanted to stay in Mendon where I could at least have memories of her, but my family said I had gotten them into this valley so now I would have to stay with them."<sup>10</sup>

Amanda Hagle Sweeten died on March 8, 1903, at her home in Mendon. Robert Sweeten, who had been blind for over thirty years, died at the age of ninety-five at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. Lucille Holbrook Rasmussen, on January 19, 1936, at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah. He was buried beside his beloved wife in the Mendon City Cemetery on January 23, 1936. The Salt Lake Tribune carried the article titled "Utah's Oldest Pioneer of '47 Dies in Salt Lake." For years Robert had been honored by Salt Lake City citizens on pioneer day.<sup>10</sup>

The fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of the pioneers into Great Salt Lake Valley was commemorated in Salt Lake City. The citizens of the new state of Utah, having finally been admitted to the union on January 4, 1896, celebrated the event with enthusiasm and patriotism. The pioneer jubilee festivities commenced on Tuesday, July 20th, 1897. After a grand parade the Brigham Young monument was unveiled and dedicated by President Wilford Woodruff. A reception was given for the surviving 1847 pioneers in the Tabernacle where they were each presented with a gold, engraved badge made from a twenty-dollar gold piece. A number of the Gardner clan were honored guests. They were Archibald, his son Neil, and his stepsons Rawsel, Pleasant, and Sylvester Bradford; William's widow Janet, his two daughters Jane Bradford and Margaret Hill, and his son Neil L.; Robert, his wife Jane, his daughters Mary and Margaret Millen, and his son William; and Robert Sweeten.<sup>3,16</sup>

On Saturday, July 24th, 1897, the pioneer celebration was culminated by the greatest parade ever seen in western America. It included all the features of the four previous parades displayed on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, illustrating Utah's advancement in fifty years, besides the pioneers in line, United States troops, and the entire National Guard of Utah. In the evening there was a great display of fireworks on Capitol Hill.<sup>16</sup>

On the eighty-fifth pioneer anniversary The Salt Lake Tribune of July 24, 1932, carried a picture of Robert Sweeten and Mrs. Mary Brockbank and the following caption: "Ten Utah pioneers of 1847 were honored Saturday (July 23rd), when a three-day celebration of Pioneer day began. Among those who attended a luncheon were Robert Sweeten, 91, and Mrs. Mary A. Parks Brockbank, 89, the oldest man and woman in the group."

## Roger Luckham's Brother

Roger Luckham, a young single man, and his older brother William Luckham, with his wife Ann Fardy from Ireland and perhaps two children, Mary Ann and Susan, emigrated from Great Britain to Canada in the early 1800s. William Luckham was living in Quebec City, Lower Canada, by January 18, 1830, where his third child Thomas was born. His fourth child, William L., was born on October 31, 1832, at Kingston, Upper Canada. William, and probably Roger, found his way to Warwick Township, Kent County, Upper Canada, in 1833, according to the Luckham centennial of August 1933. William's fifth child, John, was born in 1835 in Warwick Township. His sixth child, Nicholas, was born on December 26, 1836, in Warwick Township. Elizabeth, his seventh and last child, was born in 1838 in Warwick Township and died there on October 24, 1848. Six of William's children grew to adulthood and married.

William Luckham remained in Warwick Township where he died on October 4, 1848. Ann Fardy Luckham died on June 16, 1874, the year that Amanda Hagle Sweeten returned to Canada to visit her relatives and friends. During Amanda's absence Mary Ann Hunsaker, Robert Sweeten's sister Margaret's daughter, stayed with Robert Sweeten and his children to help with the housework. Robert Sweeten, Amanda Hagle Sweeten, and their daughter Martha Sweeten Holbrook knew well William Luckham's family. A great-great-granddaughter of William and Ann Luckham, through their son Nicholas, Mrs. Eleanor Nielsen of Forest, Ontario, Canada, typed and shared the letter Martha Sweeten Holbrook wrote to the Luckham family. Mrs. Nielsen added the family relationships inserted in parentheses.

Eleanor Nielsen: "The following letter appeared in the Forest Newspaper with a report of the Luckham Centennial Gathering of August 1933."

"The following letter from Salt Lake City was received too late to be read at the reunion, and is herewith published by request:

"I want you all to know we feel so badly not being able to come to your first reunion. It would of been a wonderful visit for us all. We all appreciate being remembered. We will plan on coming to the next one.

"I never will forget my first trip to dear Warwick, Canada, the place of my birth, and how dear Uncle William Luckham (son of Sgt. William) visited with me the different families, and the wonderful welcome we received to each home; it was a time in my life I will surely always remember.

"My mother, Amanda Hagle, lived in the home of Uncle Thomas and Jane Luckham for six years and was married in their home Nov. 24, 1869. How well I can remember hearing her tell of the Luckham families, and how she used to rock the little ones in the long cradle, and when little Mack would fall down how he would come in the house and say to her 'Mackie faw down.' Our mother was a wonderful, good woman, always kind to everybody. When I think of her, at the age of 20 years, coming out here to Utah among strangers with myself in her arms as a babe, it must of taken a good dear soul to do it. She used to tell me how she would hold me on her lap and cry and cry, with tears dropping on my head and look up to those large mountains, and get so homesick and feel like I was all she had left of dear old Canada, 'God bless her memory.'

"My eyes fill with tears while I am writing for I can see you all there together and the wonderful memories to be talked over of 100 years of such a good family. Oh if only I could be with you. But I do appreciate the fact that I was there and



visited with dear Aunt Jane, Uncle William, William John, Theodore (William's sons) and Wellie (Thomas' son) before their passing, and dear Aunt Isabelle Shepherd Hagle, and the good pie she made and the clean shined cookstove, I will always remember.

"How I can hear Uncle William, while at Theodore's, as we all knelt around the table in family prayers, say God bless this our dear relative who is so far away from home; keep her well and from harm and accident; bless her family, keep them safe and well while she is here among her relatives; the tears would run down my face from thankfulness for such a good man to offer up to our Heavenly Father this good prayer, and ask for such needed blessings, and my dear Aunt Ann Jane (Hagle, Mary Ann's daughter), I just loved her. She was so dear to me, couldn't do and say enough to make me happy and feel at home, and at the homes of Jannie and Lou (Thomas' daughters), the little girls I had heard Mother talk so much about, how I appreciated visiting them and their good husbands, 'Boys and Girls.' How they took me all over the country and the good well cooked meals I enjoyed, and the home of William Henry (Thomas' son), Wellie and Mack (Thomas' sons), John Smith and Mary (Nicholas' daughter, my grandparents) and back to dear Will and Susie (Nicholas' daughter), the dear home where the reunion will be held. My home was made with them and cousin Will Luckham (Nicholas' son). I can remember every meal I ate at each home, every kind word and act from each person.

"My father, Robert Sweeten, is living here in Salt Lake City with one of my sisters. He is 93 years old, has perfect health and a wonderful memory. He talks about Canada by the hour, remembers everybody and he wishes to be remembered to you all at this eventful day. He sends his blessings to each one, and wants you to all know that there never was a better man on this earth than Roger Luckham, his stepfather. [He was] very quiet, had good judgment and ideas, virtue and honesty was his motto, true to his friends, kind to all. He was a beautiful singer and led the choir for many years in the town of Mendon, Utah, where he made his home. In his last days he made his home with his daughter, Mary, at Brigham City, Utah, where he died and was buried in the city cemetery.

"Uncle William Luckham told me how my grandfather met and married my grandmother, (widow) Mary Gardner Sweeten. He heard Widow Sweeten had an ox to sell. He needed one so [he] walked from Warwick to Brooke and bought the ox. Grandmother asked him to stop and have dinner which he did, and he walked back to Warwick and led the ox. Uncle William said she must have been a good cook for he soon went back again.

"Grandfather Roger Luckham had two daughters, Mary and Susannah; they had families and both died quite young. The first part of this month a very sad death came to the daughter of Mary, Mrs. Martha Hunsaker Harper. She was making a fire in her cookstove with coal and it was supposed that she poured coal oil on it but it was gasoline which exploded and burned her so badly she soon passed away [9 July 1933]; she was 65 years old and had raised a large family, was such a good woman and very good looking. In Mary's family there are only two boys left, Weldon and Oakham Hunsaker. Susannah has six boys and one girl living, a splendid family. I know you would be pleased to know them.

"I pray our Heavenly Father will pour out his blessings upon you, that the day's reunion will be successful, and will be long remembered in the Luckham families. Best wishes to you all. Your cousin, Martha S. Holbrook, 459 B Street, Salt Lake City, Utah."11

Letter from Eleanor Nielsen, of Ontario, Canada, March 10, 1974.

"Martha Holbrook, a daughter of Robert Sweeten and Amanda Hagle" "mentions how Roger (Luckham) had a beautiful voice and sang in the choir at Mendon, Utah, for years. William Luckham's three sons, Thomas, William, and my great-grandfather Nicholas were good singers too and apparently sang all over together when they were old men. My great-aunt Susan played the organ in the church at Bethel for many years and my grandmother loved to sing too. My mother plays the pipe organ and piano so a love of music seems to run in the family."

FHL book 971.327, D251s, v. 3, "Early Days in Brooke and Warwick," eighteen interviews of early settlers of the townships taken in 1920s. Interview with William Luckham, jr. (1832-1929), in 1928 or 1929 at Watford, Lambton, Ontario, Canada.

Watford is "quite a different looking place now from what it was the first time I went through it....quite a few years ago I was going out to Kellys, on the sixth line of Brooke Township to see my uncle Roger. It was all corduroy road through here then (you rolled logs together and threw dirt in between in the swampy places to make corduroy road..). My uncle married a widow shortly after that and went off with the Mormons to Nauvoo, in Illinois.

"I'm a real Canadian. I was born in Kingston in 1832. I remember hearing a lot of talk about the Mackenzie Rebellion. My mother came from County Wexford in Ireland and my father from Devonshire in England. He was in the British army for 19 years; he was a sergeant. He was on the battlefield of Waterloo the morning after Napoleon and Wellington fought. When he was in the right mood he would often tell us lots of interesting stories about the soldiering life. It was all bayonet fighting in those days. He met my mother in Ireland and they were married in Waterford, a small seaport town. Right after he was sent out to Canada; it took them six weeks to get here. When I was a year old he got his discharge from the army. I was the fourth child and I guess he thought it was time to stop soldiering....He drew 200 acres as a Government grant on the corner of the 15th sideroad and concession 4 of Warwick, and they came here in 1833....

"My father never used a horse or wagon. He used oxen and sleighs in summer to draw in the hay and grain.... Everything that was used was made by hand. I've often gone into the woods myself with an axe, an augur and a saw and come out with a good sleigh. We had to make the hay forks out of wood, too. We'd hunt for a two-pronged tree, cut it down, sharpen the prongs with an axe and then scorch them in the fire to make them hard. We had to cut all our wheat with a sickle and thresh it out with two sticks on the ground. Often we'd lay a sheet down and then clean it with the wind, let it blow the chaff away. At first... there were no mills, so we used to have to boil the wheat and corn and peas and eat them that way. One year before the crops were coming on very well we lived mostly on weed, 'fat hen' mother called it....I believe you call it 'lamb's quarters.' It's a kind of greens. It was quite nourishing, at least we grew on it. Potatoes were our mainstay, though. One year, I remember, mother used to coax us to bed by giving us each a few kernels of corn popped. When bread was scarce we youngsters would watch, every day in the spring, to see the first buds come on the basswood trees, for they were tender and sweet to eat....Mother often walked to Warwick Village, which was five miles from the farm...to get a bottle of brine off the salt meat at the store to season the greens, and she walked to Kilworth more than once for a pound of tea....She baked the best bread I ever ate in a big round iron pot with coals on the lid."



## George Sweeten's Sisters

George Sweeten immigrated to Brooke Township, Kent County, Upper Canada, from Ireland by 1836.

George's sister Martha Sweeten and her husband, Robert Gilliland, and their three children, Eliza Jane, Matilda, and Mary, immigrated to Brooke Township, Kent County, Upper Canada, from Ireland in 1836. While living in Brooke Township they had two more children, Rachel and David. Robert Gilliland was a farmer in Brooke Township. The Gillilands were Presbyterians. Martha Sweeten Gilliland was the midwife when Mary Gardner Sweeten's son Robert was born at 9 p.m. on December 14, 1840, in Brooke Township.<sup>25</sup>

George's sister Mary Sweeten married Thomas McElroy. They had three children, Phebe, John, and Matilda. Mary died and Thomas married Elizabeth Greer. Thomas immigrated to Middlesex County, Canada West, from Ireland between 1842 and 1846 with his three children by Mary and his second wife Elizabeth and their four children, Robert, Patrick, George, and Samuel. The McElroy family emigrated from Canada West to Port Huron, St. Clair County, Michigan, in 1850 or 1851, except Matilda who moved to Sanilac, Sanilac County, Michigan. In Port Huron Thomas and Elizabeth had one more child, Mary.

On Robert Sweeten's return trip to Canada in 1866, twenty years after the Gardners had left, he stayed with his cousin Phebe McElroy McKeller. Phebe, the daughter of Mary Sweeten McElroy, married Duncan McKeller. They ran a hotel in Port Huron. Their hotel was about twenty yards from where Archibald Gardner landed when he crossed the St. Clair River in March, 1846. One day while Robert was there a large crowd was on the docks. One man related to the crowd how he saw a man, a Mormon, start to cross the river on the running ice. The sight caused so much excitement that a large number of people gathered in no time at this spot. At first people shouted for him to go back, but as he came on they stood breathless. As he reached the shore, they shouted wildly, waving hats and handkerchiefs. The man was gone before the people realized it and before they learned his name. Robert Sweeten spoke up and told them he knew who it was. It was his Uncle Archibald.<sup>3</sup>

Martha Sweeten Gilliland's daughter Mary married Alexander Seymour and immigrated to St. Clair County, Michigan. Mary Gilliland Seymour threw both arms around her cousin Robert Sweeten when she saw him for the first time after his twenty-year absence. He was with his cousin Phebe McKeller in Port Huron, Michigan, at the time.<sup>25</sup>

When Robert Gardner went on a mission to Canada, he recorded the following in his diary: "Sat. 27 (June, 1857) We went over the river (St. Clair on a ferry from Port Sarnia) to Port Huron.... and went to Duncan McKeller's Tavern and met Phoebe McEllory's men and were well treated. After dinner I went back to Port Sarnia.... I returned to McKeller's for the night." "Sun. 28 After breakfast we...went to the Congregational meeting after which Mr. McKeller invited me into his private room. I spent the balance of the forenoon with him and his wife. And in the afternoon they had me accompany them to the cemetery where three of their children were buried. They were very kind to me." "Mon. 29 After breakfast we expressed our appreciation and gratitude to the McKellers and bid them goodbye."<sup>7</sup>

Marilyn A. Smith  
132 West Center  
Logan, Utah 84321

The book That Noble Country; The Romance of the St. Clair River Region, by Dorothy Marie Mitts and published in Philadelphia by Dorrance & Co., 1968, pages 209-211, contains an interesting story about Thomas Alva Edison, the inventor. It was taken from an interview, with Arthur Conkey (then a Lakes captain), that was printed in Times Herald (Port Huron), October 18, 1931. Arthur Conkey is the son of Arthur and Matilda McElroy Conkey.

In Port Huron, Michigan, "one winter evening while walking along Commercial Street near the water front, the daughter of Duncan McKellar, proprietor of the Albion House, slipped on the ice and fell, striking her head. She was picked up, unconscious, and carried into her father's hotel, situated on the corner of Commercial and Butler Streets. A physician, Dr. J. T. Travers, was called but despite his administrations she remained in a coma.

"Late that evening the distraught mother and father, and a nephew, Arthur Conkey, hovered nearby watching the girl anxiously for some sign of a return to consciousness, or, for some reassuring word from the doctor that she would eventually recover. But Dr. Travers' efforts were of no avail, and the watchers sensed that he, too, was beginning to fear for her life.

"Then as he continued to study the patient, Dr. Travers made a quick decision. Late as it was he told McKellar's nephew to go to the Edison home and 'tell Young Al,' to bring his galvanic battery to the hotel immediately, explaining that the battery might possibly revive her.

"There was a look of incredulity on the faces around the bed. But this was no time to question; something--anything--must be done. The nephew was told to hurry.

"The boy started out on the long trek up Commercial Street and took short cuts to the Grove. Sleet, wind-borne from across Lake Huron cut into his face and encrusted the deep snow, slowing his progress, but he finally reached the Edison home, and, rousing the family, reported his errand.

"Tom was not in sight when he entered the house but was soon found tapping away at his telegraph key, no doubt sending some message to his chum, James Clancy. He was obviously reluctant to leave his telegraph instrument and go out into the stormy night, but Duncan McKellar was a friend of his father, and Tom was told to hurry and take the battery to the hotel as the doctor had requested.

"Tom put on his reefer and his shiny-peaked cap, wrapped his thick, woolen muffler around his neck, looped it under his chin, and was ready. Between the two they carried the heavy battery over the icy trail to Commercial Street and the Albion Hotel.

"Dr. Travers was waiting for them, ready with his instructions. There were two handles to the battery, and Tom was told to take hold of one, Arthur the other. As they did so a current of electricity passed through their bodies. Dr. Travers then told them how and where to rub their free hands on the unconscious girl.

"After a considerable length of time--and at a point when Tom was gently rubbing the patient's forehead--the girl groaned slightly and, opening her eyes, looked with recognition at her mother. Tom's galvanic battery had revived her. (Almost forty years after the accident of the McKellar girl, Conkey wrote to Edison about the affair and Edison wrote back and said he remembered the incident 'very well.'

"After the McKellar incident, Arthur Conkey reported that he accompanied Tom and his battery many times to homes 'to relieve some sufferer.'"



# Additions to the story of Mary Gardner and Her Family

1. Page 30, paragraph 2.  
Early Church Information Card Index; FHL film 820,139.  
Robert Gardner, born 2 (12) Mar. 1781, Houston, Renfrew Co., Scotland. High Priest, G page 12, ordained at Salt Lake City, 21 Oct. 1851, by J. Young, R. Cahoon and S. M. Blair.
2. Page 12, paragraphs 3 and 4.  
Utah State Historical Quarterly, vol. 9, pp. 179-189. "History of Robert Gardner written by Himself," January 7, 1884, p. 26. A few copies of this work were printed for limited circulation on August 7, 1934.  
Robert Gardner Jr.: "In the beginning of January, 1845, in company with a few Saints we went a mile and a half into the woods and cut a hole in the ice and I was there baptized...in the stream called Brown's Creek."
3. Page 30, paragraph 2.  
Robert Gardner Senior by Nathan H. Gardner, June 13, 1987, page 6.  
Robert Gardner Senior was baptized in Feb. 1851 in Mill Creek. On 26 March 1852 Robert Sr. and Margaret received their holy endowments and were sealed by Brigham Young in the president's office.
4. Gardner, Jane, 1833-1848. Autobiography. Typescript 5 pp. Church Historian's Office (MS d 2050 bx 2fd8 #3)  
Born in Dalhousie, Upper Canada, 1833. Moved to Warwick, Canada, 1833. Death of mother, c. 1835. Father a Methodist. No school. Gardners joined the Mormon Church, c. 1844. To Nauvoo, 1846. To Iowa. Crossed plains to Utah, 1847. ("Of course it is in history our travels across the plains and I need write very little about it.") Went to live with Miles Goodyear at Ogden, but family was brought back as it was against orders to move away from main body of people. Moved to Mill Creek, 1848. Written in 1904. (See page 25)
5. Page 35, paragraph 2.  
Hill Family History by Dr. Daniel B. Hill Richards, preface dated Sept. 1926. Pages 67-68. "Winter of 1857-58, at the advent of Col. Albert Sidney Johnston's army,...John H. Richards (son of Agnes Hill and John Kenny Richards), a stripling of 18 years, shouldered his gun and carrying his big load of quilts, started out with a few hundred other volunteers to meet the advancing army and to intercept them in Echo Canyon. Later he procured a mule and riding outfit from Robert Sweeten, a neighbor of 17 years, who had intended to go to the front also; but by reason of his mother's sickness was not able to leave home."
6. Petition from the "Inhabitants of the Township of Warwick, praying that a new District may be constituted and the County Town established in Warwick." It is held by the National Archives of Canada, RG5, A1, file pp. 89322,23; reel C-6889.  
"Warwick, 21st March, 1836....Petitioners....William Gardner, Archable Gardner, David Park, William Park, Roger Luckham, Will'm Luckham..."
7. FHL book 971.327, H2c, Brooke Township History (1833-1933), pages 23-24. The first township meeting in the Township of Brooke was held at Brooke Mills on Monday, 3rd of January, 1842...the undernamed persons were duly appointed to serve as township officers for the year: School Commissioners Robt. Gilliland. Pathmasters Archibald Gardner. The annual township meeting was held at Brooke Mills on Monday the 1st day of January, 1844. Assessor R. Gilliland. Money received from taxes amounted to one pound three shillings eleven pence. The same amount was expended by Archibald Gardner, Pathmaster, for the improvement of roads in his division. Pathmasters Arch. Gardner.

William Luckham Family Photographs  
Provided by Eleanor Nielsen of Canada

Page 1

- Top, left: I am not sure, but I think this is William Luckham (1795-1848) and his wife Ann Fardy (1804-1874)
- Top, right: Ann Fardy who married William Luckham. She was from Wexford County, Ireland
- Bottom, left: William Luckham's oldest daughter Mary Ann and her husband William Thomas
- Bottom, right: William Luckham's second daughter Susan and her second husband Mr. Lowther

Page 2

- Top, left: Three sons of William Luckham (1795-1848). Left to right: William Luckham, Thomas Luckham, Nicholas Luckham
- Top, right: Sons of William and Margaret Luckham--grandsons of William Luckham (1795-1848). Front row: Daniel, Lawrence, William John, and Theodore  
Back row: Friend R. and David R.
- Bottom, left: Home of Susannah Beckstead in Preston, Idaho (from Maud Willie)
- Bottom, right: Daughters of William and Margaret Luckham--granddaughters of William Luckham (1795-1848). Front: Kate and Pearl. Back: Georgena and Sue

Page 3

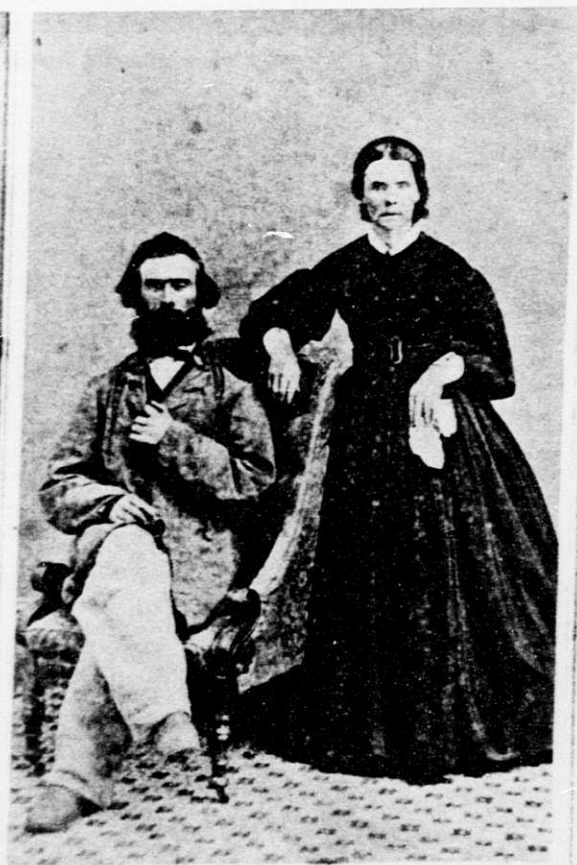
- Top, left: Nicholas and Margaret Luckham's family. Front: Nicholas (1836-1921) and Margaret (1844-1896). Back: Susan (1869-1955), William (1864-1934), and Mary Catherine (1874-1950). They had eight children in all but, with the exception of Peter who lived until he was eighteen, all died as small children except these three.
- Top, right: William Luckham's sixth child Nicholas Luckham and his wife Margaret Graham (my great-grandparents)
- Bottom, left: Thomas and Jane Luckham's family
- Bottom, right: William Luckham's third child and oldest son Thomas Luckham and his wife Jane Thomas

Robert Sweeten Family Pictures  
Provided by Nathan H. Gardner

Page 4

- Top, left: Robert Sweeten at about the time of his marriage
- Top, right: Robert Sweeten and his wife Amanda Hagle and their daughter Martha Emma Sweeten
- Bottom: Robert Sweeten's family. Front row: Colen Hagle, Alice Alberta, Robert, Chloe Luette, Amanda Hagle, and Warren Hugh  
Back row: Mary Amanda, George Gillis, Susan Iduma, Robert Lorenzo, and Martha Emma

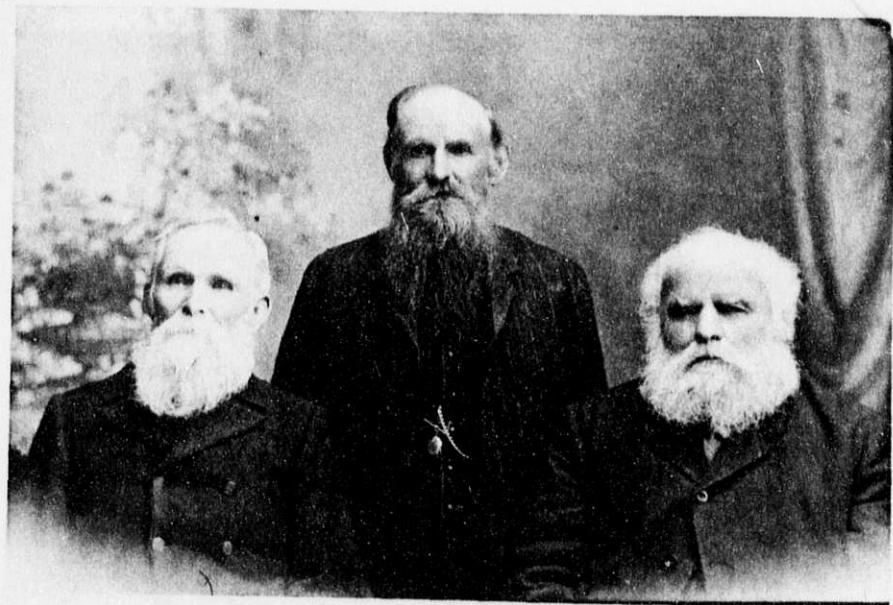
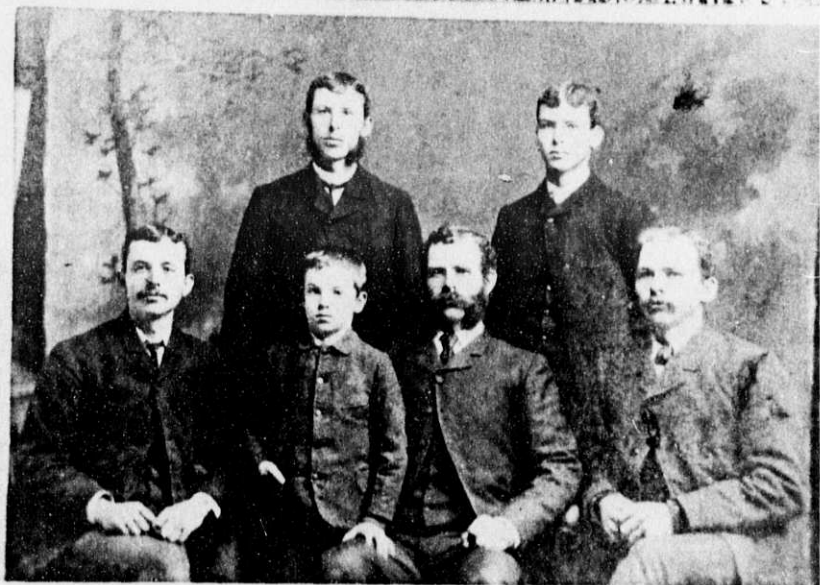




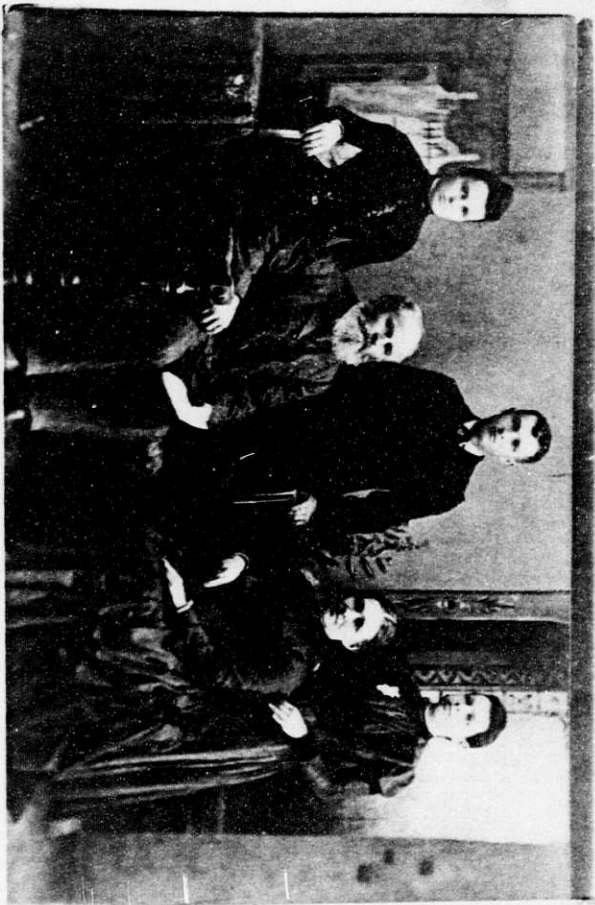
Nelson.



ARCHER & BROWN  
ST. LOUIS

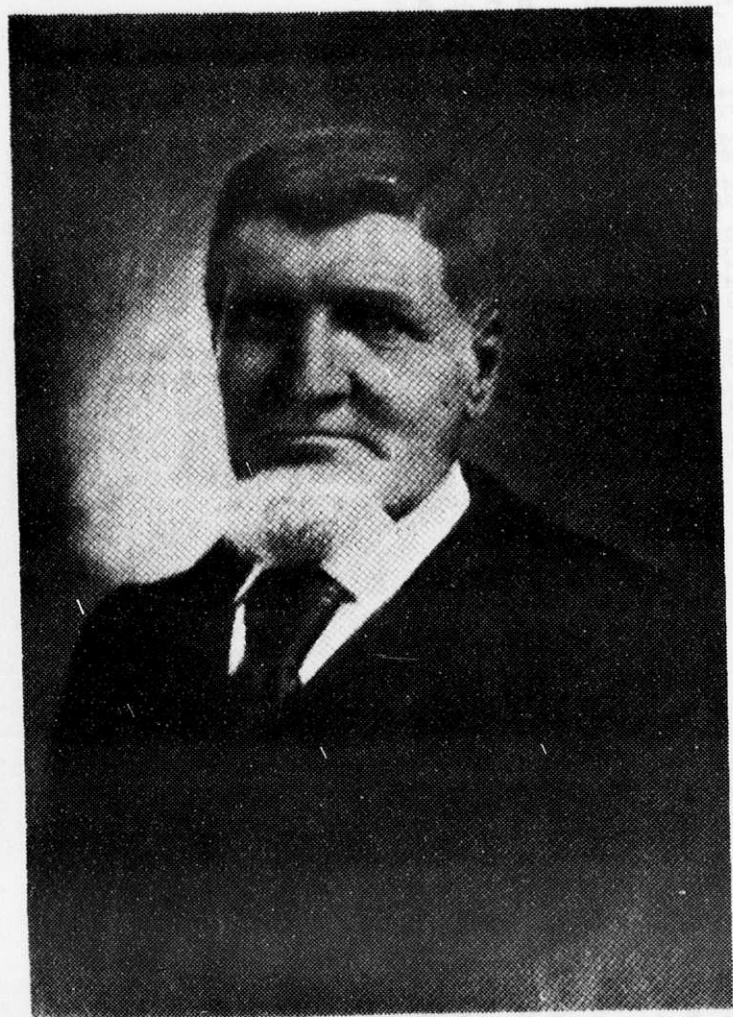




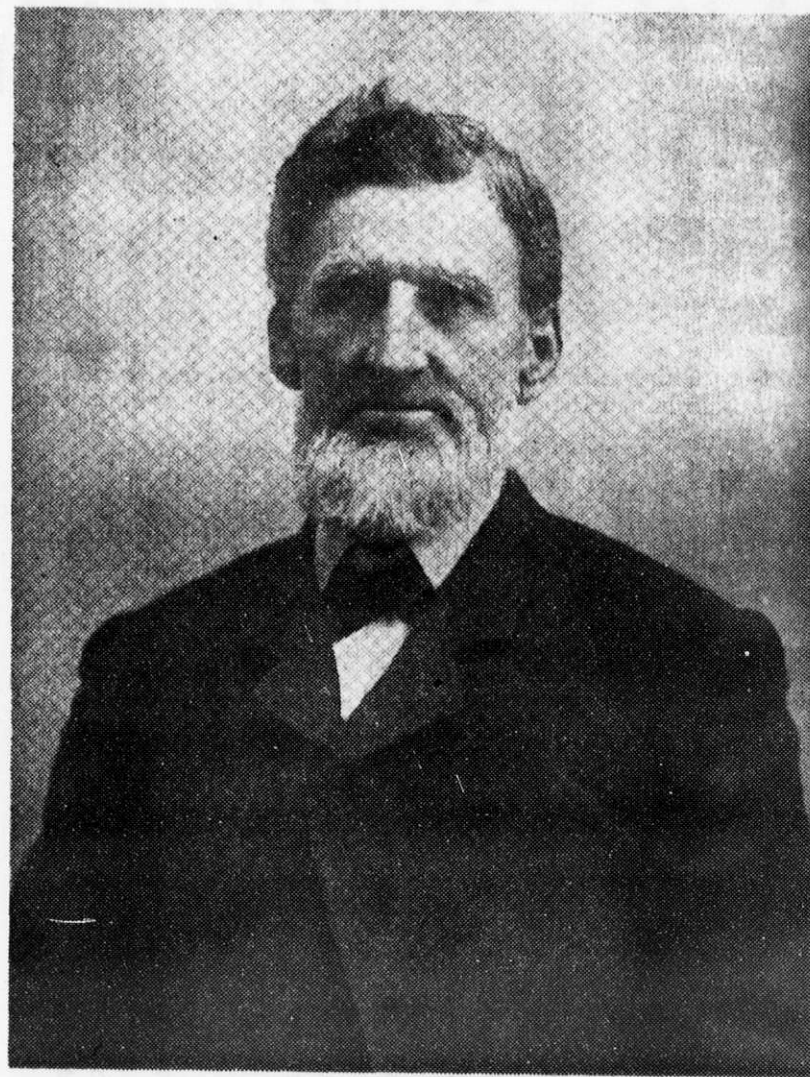








ARCHIBALD GARDNER



Robert Gardner



ROBERT GARDNER

Vol. eleven, page 341, no. 754. Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 21, 1851. A blessing by John Smith, Patriarch, upon the head of Robert Gardner, son of William and Christiana, born in Scotland, Renfew (Renfrew) Co., March 2, 1781.

Beloved brother: I lay my hands upon thy head in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, and seal upon thee a patriarchal or father's blessing, even all the blessings of Abraham and Isaac; the blessings of the everlasting priesthood shall be conferred upon you in due time, because thou hast obeyed the gospel in thine old age, not regarding persecution; neither hast thou been ashamed to own thy Redeemer before men; He will also confess thee before His Father in Heaven. Thy name is written in the Lamb's Book of Life, and shall never be blotted out; because of the integrity of thine heart, the Lord has given His angels charge concerning thee; they have watched over and comforted thee in all thine afflictions, for thou hast seen sorrow and trouble. Thou hast escaped many times from danger. Thou hast been patient in tribulations, and thou shalt be blest with all things, according to the desire of thine heart. Thou shalt never want for friends to comfort thine heart. Thou shalt have plenty of the fruits of the earth to sustain thee. Thy posterity shall become exceeding numerous, and shall spread forth upon the mountains like Jacob, be Saviours upon Mount Zion, and shall save thy fathers house back to the days of Noah, and bring them up in the first resurrection, and shall establish them in the kingdom and dominion that shall increase forever and ever, for thou art of the blood of Ephraim, and I seal upon you eternal lives. Even so, Amen.

MARGARET CALENDER GARDNER

Vol. ten, page 174, no. 361. Camp of the Saints at Council Bluffs (Iowa) in the land of Bashan on the north side of Missouri River. July 20th 1846. A blessing by John Smith, Patriarch, upon the head of Margret Gardner, daughter of Archibald and Margret Callinder, born 1779 (in) Scotland.

Beloved Sister and Mother in Israel: Inasmuch as thou hast obeyed the gospel in thine old age, thou hast a right to all the blessings of the new and everlasting covenant and, as it is my office to bless the fatherless, I lay my hands upon thy head in the name of Jesus Christ and seal upon thee a Father's blessing, for thou art of the blood of Ephraim and hast a right to the priesthood and all the powers and blessing that has (been) sealed upon the daughters of Abraham in days of old. Thou shalt be blest like Sarah of old to stand at the head of a numerous multitude of children, and thou shalt be blest with health and plenty of the fruits of the earth. Many friends and thy children shall also delight to make thee happy; this is thy portion in the land of the living. Thou shalt live until thou art satisfied with life, depart in peace, come up in the morning of the first resurrection with thy companion and children and all thy father's house with exceeding great joy and enjoy a celestial glory and no power on earth shall take it from thee if you abide in faith to the end, even so, Amen.

MARY GARDNER SWEETEN LUCKHAM

Vol. 10, page 178, No. 371, year 1846. Camp of the Saints at Council Bluffs on the land of Bashan on the north side of Missouri River. A blessing by John Smith, Patriarch, upon the head of Mary Luckham, daughter of Robert and Margaret Gardner, born June 5th, 1807, Scotland.

Sister Mary: I lay my hands upon (thy head) in the name of Jesus Christ. I seal upon thee all the blessings of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The same priesthood that is sealed upon thy companion with faith to bless the sick in thine house, to preserve thy children from the hand of the destroyer--they shall grow up about thy table and thy house shall be a habitation of health and peace and plenty. Thou shalt have all the riches that earth can afford and the riches of eternity shall not be withheld from thee. Thou shalt be a savior on Mount Zion with thy companion to save thy dead and living friends until thou art satisfied, have part in the first resurrection, reign on the earth with thy companion a thousand years and enjoy all the blessings of the kingdom of God worlds without end, even so, Amen.  
J. S. Smith, Recorder.

Vol. 27, page 112. Patriarchal blessing given in Mill Creek Ward February 12, 1857, by John Young upon the head of Mary Gardner Luckham born June 5, 1805 (1807), Kilsythe, Sterlingshire, Scotland, daughter of Robert and Margaret Gardner.

Sister Mary: In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ I lay my hands upon your head to bless you with the blessings of the everlasting gospel. You are a lawful heir being a literal descendant of Ephraim entitled to the blessings of the new covenant, the blessings of the heavens and of the earth, of time and of eternity. I confer upon you the blessings of health and life and say you shall be blest from this time. If you will keep the commandments of the Lord you shall be a blessing to your father's house, to your husband, to your family and those that you are associated with for you have it in your heart to do good, therefore you shall be blest with the good things of the earth, your last days shall be your best days, for you shall see the salvation of the Lord and shall rejoice, and notwithstanding you have seen affliction with the people of God you shall now see better days. If you desire you shall live to a good old age upon the earth, and you shall rejoice and be delivered from the powers of darkness and the hand of the destroyer shall not control you. You shall be blest with the comforts of life and of the Holy Spirit, and if you desire to keep the laws of heaven you shall have the blessings of heaven and power to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection having laid a good foundation for the time to come. Your seed upon the earth shall be numerous, and you shall be a blessing to them. You shall be blest in basket and in store and comforts shall flow into your hands. I seal thee up to the day of redemption and thou shalt live forever, if thou wilt keep the commandments of the Lord, even to enjoy the blessings of the new heavens and the new earth where sorrow and sighing shall flee away. All these I seal upon thee in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, even so, Amen. J. V. Long, Reporter, Sophia Long, Scribe.



Volume 27, page 111. Patriarchal Blessing given in Mill Creek Ward, Feb. 13, 1857, by John Young, upon the head of Rodger Luckham, born March the (31?), 1805, Malborough, Devonshire, England, son of Thomas and Susannah Luckham.

Brother Rodger: In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ I lay my hands upon your head to bless you with a father('s) blessing and to seal upon you the blessings of the gospel to which you are entitled being a lawful heir, a literal descendant of Ephraim entitled to the blessings of the new covenant and gospel which you have embraced in these last days, and that thou shalt be blest from this time henceforth and forever. Thy mind shall expand and thou shalt grow in grace and in the knowledge of the truth, and shalt become a mighty man in Israel. Inasmuch as you design to carry out the principles of the gospel revealed to the prophet Joseph, I seal upon you the blessings of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; your posterity shall be numerous upon the earth; you shall have flocks and herds, be blest in all your lawful avocations of life; have power to control yourself and your household, and your words shall be a law unto them; you shall do much good in your day and generation, help to build up the kingdom, whether it be in preaching the gospel or tilling the earth it matters not. You shall be an honor to your fathers house, a blessing to your progenitors, a savior upon Mount Zion, and help to role forth the kingdom of God. I seal upon you the blessings of health and life, and say that you shall live to a good old age upon the earth, do good, help to carry the truth to the nations, be blest in all things. You shall live to see the downfall of antichrists kingdom; see Zion spread herself abroad, be blest in basket and in store, no good thing shall (be) withheld from thee, inasmuch as thou wilt walk uprightly. Satan shall not have power over you. Thou shalt have power to administer to the afflicted in thy family and also to those around thee. Inasmuch as you desire eternal life and to obey celestial law, you shall have celestial blessings, be clothed with power, immortality and eternal lives in the kingdom of our Father, which blessings I seal upon you, for you are worthy, and I say that you shall feel better from this time than you ever have felt; you shall rejoice and overcome. I seal all these upon you by virtue of the priesthood and sealing power and in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, even so, Amen.

Vol. 10, p. 176, no. 368. Camp of the Saints at Council Bluffs (Iowa) in the land of Bashan on the north side of Missouri River. A blessing by John Smith, Patriarch, upon the head of Roger, son of Thomas & Susan Luckham, born March 31, 1804, England.

Bro. Roger: I lay my hands upon thy head and seal upon thee a father's blessing in the name of Jesus of Nazareth for thou art of the blood of Manasseh and thou hast (b)ought by inheritance from thy fathers to all the blessings of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Thou art called to preach the gospel to the Lamanites and the Lord shall give thee power to bring thousands of them to a knowledge of their Redeemer. Thou shalt baptize and establish them in a land of peace and build a city and temples to the name of the Lord and preside over them forever. Thou shalt do any miracle that is necessary to accomplish this work. Thy name shall be honorable in the eyes of the Church. Thou shalt be blest in thy family and thy posterity shalt be numerous. Thou shalt be exalted in due time to reign over a mighty kingdom in the house of Israel forever. The number of thy years shall be according to the desire of thy heart, even to see Israel gathered from every portion of the earth and to see Zion established in peace and to enjoy every good thing. Therefore Brother be of good cheer, let not your heart be troubled, trust in the Lord and thou shalt overcome all of thine enemies, even so, Amen.

MARGARET SWEETEN HUNSAKER

No. 1437. GSL City Decr 7th 1853. A blessing by John Smith, Patriarch, upon the head of Margret Sweeten daughter of George & Mary born Brook Township Canada, Dec. 28th 1837.

Beloved of the Lord I lay my hands upon thy head in the name of Jesus Christ & seal upon you a Patriarchal blessing from your Father. I rebuke the disease which is praying upon you & I command that you enjoy health, that the Destroyer trouble you no more. You are a daughter of Abraham through the loins of Joseph & are heir to the everlasting priesthood which shall be conferred upon you giving you power like the daughters of Joseph to rebuke diseases, to prosper in all your labours. You shall have a companion in due time that shall be a comfort to you, you shall be a mother in Israel, raise up a numerous posterity that shall be mighty in the priesthood. The angel of peace shall dwell in your house. You shall have all the blessings which your heart desires, the riches of the earth, & shall inherit the riches of eternal life, & live to see the winding up scene of this generation, & inherit all the blessings & glories of the Redeemer's Kingdom even so amen.  
GSL City Decr 10th 1853

A patriarchal blessing given by Isaac Morley upon the head of Margaret Sweeten Hunsaker, daughter of George and Mary Sweeten born Dec 28th 1837, Canada West.

Sister Margaret, in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth I place my hands upon your head and I seal a father's blessing upon you. I ratify all your former seals that they may be fulfilled that your faith may be increased even to the overpowering of disease in thy own system, and I say unto thee thy heart shall be comforted under the exercise of faith that you may rightly appreciate the value of this attribute, it is a principle whereby you will be blest in the providences of thy creator towards thee, it shall increase in thy bosom until thou shalt have power over disease, the principle whereby you will understand truth from error and thou wilt understand and rightly appreciate the testimonies that are addressed to thy mind through the principle of faith, thou shalt have power over disease in rearing thy offspring, thou art entitled by birthright to equal blessings with the daughters of Abraham, thou art through the same everlasting covenant entitled to the fulness of the earth to the blessing of thy posterity, thy name is registered with theirs in the Lamb's Book of Life.

Cherish and cultivate in thy heart every attribute that will renovate thy mind and ennoble thy heart and feelings.

Thou art of Ephraim and I seal thee up to enjoy the blessings of immortality and eternal life in the name of Jesus, Amen.



HUSBAND Robert Gardner  
BORN: 12 Mar 1781 PLACE: Houston, Renfrew, Scotland  
CHR.: 18 Mar 1781 PLACE: Bogstown, Houston, Renfrew, Scotland  
DIED: 20 Nov 1855 PLACE: Mill Creek, Salt Lake, Utah  
BUR.: PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah  
MARR: 25 May 1800 PLACE: Barony, Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland  
FATHER: William Gardner MOTHER: Christian Henderson

WIFE Margaret Calender  
BORN: Jan 1777 PLACE: Falkirk, Stirling, Scotland  
CHR.: 11 Mar 1777 PLACE: Falkirk, Stirling, Scotland  
DIED: 28 Apr 1862 PLACE: Mill Creek, Salt Lake, Utah  
BUR.: Apr 1862 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah  
FATHER: Archibald Calender MOTHER: Margaret Ewen

1. NAME: Margaret Gardner  
BORN: 3 May 1801 PLACE: Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland  
DIED: age 9 months 9 days PLACE: Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland

2. NAME: William Gardner  
BORN: 30 Jan 1803 PLACE: Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland  
DIED: 12 Jan 1880 PLACE: Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah  
BUR.: 14 Jan 1880 PLACE: Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah  
SPOUSE: (1) Ann Leckie  
MARR: 31 Jan 1829 PLACE: Dalhousie, Lanark, Upper Canada  
SPOUSE: (2) Janet Livingston  
MARR: 7 May 1841 PLACE:  
(3) Mary Anderson Smith

3. NAME: Christine Gardner  
BORN: Abt 1805 PLACE: Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland  
DIED: age 15 months and some days

4. NAME: Mary Gardner  
BORN: 5 Jun 1807 PLACE: Kilsyth, Stirling, Scotland  
DIED: 12 Jun 1858 PLACE: Spanish Fork, Utah, Utah  
BUR.: Jun 1858 PLACE: Spanish Fork, Utah, Utah  
SPOUSE: (1) George Sweeten  
MARR: 29 Mar 1836 PLACE: Warwick, Kent, Upper Canada  
SPOUSE: (2) Roger Luckham  
MARR: 21 Oct 1844 PLACE: Warwick, Kent, Canada West

5. NAME: Margaret Gardner  
BORN: 26 Jan 1810 PLACE: Kilsyth, Stirling, Scotland  
DIED: 26 Mar 1811 PLACE: Kilsyth, Stirling, Scotland

6. NAME: Janet Gardner  
BORN: 5 Jul 1811 PLACE: Kilsyth, Stirling, Scotland  
DIED: Oct 1824 PLACE: Dalhousie, Lanark, Upper Canada

7. NAME: Archibald Gardner  
BORN: 2 Sep 1814 PLACE: Kilsyth, Stirling, Scotland  
DIED: 8 Feb 1902 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah  
BUR.: 12 Feb 1902 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah  
SPOUSE: (1) Margaret Livingston  
MARR: 19 Feb 1839 PLACE: Warwick, Kent, Upper Canada  
(2) Abigail Sprague (7) Tarjer Serine Gahrson  
(3) Mary Ann Bradford (8) Sarah Jane Hamilton  
(4) Elizabeth Elinor Lewis (9) Harriet Armitage  
(5) Laura Althea Thompson (10) Elizabeth Dowding  
(6) Jane Park (11) Mary Larsen

8. NAME: Robert Gardner  
BORN: 12 Oct 1819 PLACE: Kilsyth, Stirling, Scotland  
DIED: 3 Feb 1906 PLACE: Pine Valley, Washington, Utah  
BUR.: 5 Feb 1906 PLACE: Pine Valley, Washington, Utah  
SPOUSE: (1) Jane Mckeown  
MARR: 17 Mar 1841 PLACE: Warwick, Kent, Canada West  
(2) Cynthia Lovina Berry (4) Leonora Cannon  
(3) Mary Ann Carr

-----  
WIFE Mary Gardner  
BORN: 5 Jun 1807 PLACE: Kilsythe, Stirling, Scotland  
DIED: 12 Jun 1858 PLACE: Spanish Fork, Utah, Utah  
BUR.: Jun 1858 PLACE: Spanish Fork, Utah, Utah  
FATHER: Robert Gardner MOTHER: Margaret Calender  
-----

HUSBAND (1) George Sweeten  
BORN: 1798 PLACE: , Ireland  
DIED: 24 Dec 1842 PLACE: Brooke, Kent, Canada West  
MARR: 29 Mar 1836 PLACE: Warwick, Kent, Upper Canada  
FATHER: David Sweeten MOTHER: Martha Wilson  
-----

1. NAME: George Sweeten  
BORN: 25 Dec 1836 PLACE: Brooke, Kent, Upper Canada  
DIED: 25 Dec 1836 PLACE: Brooke, Kent, Upper Canada  
-----

2. NAME: Margaret Sweeten  
BORN: 28 Dec 1837 PLACE: Brooke, Kent, Upper Canada  
DIED: 12 Oct 1862 PLACE: Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah  
BUR.: PLACE: Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah  
SPOUSE: Abraham Hunsaker  
MARR: 5 May 1854 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah  
-----

3. NAME: David Sweeten  
BORN: 8 Dec 1839 PLACE: Brooke, Kent, Upper Canada  
DIED: 8 Dec 1839 PLACE: Brooke, Kent, Upper Canada  
-----

4. NAME: Martha Sweeten  
BORN: 8 Dec 1839 PLACE: Brooke, Kent, Upper Canada  
DIED: 8 Dec 1839 PLACE: Brooke, Kent, Upper Canada  
-----

5. NAME: Robert Sweeten  
BORN: 14 Dec 1840 PLACE: Brooke, Kent, Upper Canada  
DIED: 19 Jan 1936 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah  
BUR.: 23 Jan 1936 PLACE: Mendon, Cache, Utah  
SPOUSE: Amanda Hagle  
MARR: 24 Feb 1869 PLACE: Warwick, Lambton, Ontario, Canada  
-----

HUSBAND (2) Roger Luckham  
BORN: 31 Mar 1805 PLACE: Malborough, Devon, England  
DIED: 24 May 1877 PLACE: Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah  
BUR.: PLACE: Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah  
MARR: 21 Oct 1844 PLACE: Warwick, Kent, Canada West  
FATHER: Thomas Luckham MOTHER: Susannah Prowse  
-----

1. NAME: Mary Luckham  
BORN: 15 Aug 1845 PLACE: Brooke, Kent, Canada West  
DIED: 5 May 1882 PLACE: Honeyville, Box Elder, Utah  
BUR.: PLACE: Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah  
SPOUSE: Abraham Hunsaker  
MARR: 14 Feb 1863 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah  
-----

2. NAME: Susannah Luckham  
BORN: 12 Oct 1848 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah  
DIED: 17 Aug 1913 PLACE: Preston, Franklin, Idaho  
BUR.: 19 Aug 1913 PLACE: Preston, Franklin, Idaho  
SPOUSE: Gordon Silas Beckstead  
MARR: 2 Nov 1867 PLACE: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah  
-----



=====

HUSBAND William Luckham

CHR.: 6 Dec 1795

PLACE: Malborough, Devon, England

DIED: 4 Oct 1848

PLACE: Warwick Township, Kent, Canada West

BUR.:

PLACE: Bethel Cemetery, Warwick Township

MARR:

PLACE: Waterford, Waterford, Ireland

FATHER: Thomas Luckham

MOTHER: Susannah Prowse

=====

WIFE Ann Fardy

BORN: Mar 1804

PLACE: , Wexford, Ireland

DIED: 16 Jun 1874

PLACE: Warwick Township, Lambton, Ontario

BUR.:

PLACE: Bethel Cemetery, Warwick Township

=====

CHILDREN

=====

1. NAME: Mary Ann Luckham

SPOUSE: William Thomas

-----

2. NAME: Susan Luckham

SPOUSE: Daniel Eccles

SPOUSE: Lowther

-----

3. NAME: Thomas Llewellyn Luckham

BORN: 18 Jan 1830

PLACE: Quebec, , Lower Canada

DIED: 11 Dec 1912

PLACE:

SPOUSE: Jane Thomas

MARR: 1855

PLACE:

-----

4. NAME: William L. Luckham

BORN: 31 Oct 1832

PLACE: Kingston, Frontenac , Upper Canada

DIED: 29 Aug 1929

PLACE:

SPOUSE: Margaret Ross

MARR: 1853/1855; London, Middlesex, Canada West

-----

5. NAME: John Luckham

BORN: 1835

PLACE: Warwick Township, Kent, Upper Canada

DIED: 1 Nov 1864

PLACE:

-----

6. NAME: Nicholas Luckham

BORN: 26 Dec 1836

PLACE: Warwick Township, Kent, Upper Canada

DIED: 29 Apr 1921

PLACE: Warwick, Lambton, Ontario, Canada

SPOUSE: Margaret Graham

BUR: 3 May 1921; Bethel Cemetery, Warwick

MARR: 1 Mar 1864

PLACE: , Lambton, Canada West

-----

7. NAME: Elizabeth Luckham

BORN: 1838

PLACE: Warwick Township, Kent, Upper Canada

DIED: 24 Oct 1848

PLACE:

=====

Provided by Mrs. Eleanor Nielsen of Forest, Ontario, Canada.

Warwick, Lambton, Ontario, Canada; FHL film 1,863,541, p. 435, for death date and place & burial date and place for Nicholas.

HUSBAND Thomas McElroy

BORN: 1783

PLACE: ,,Ireland

DIED: 2 Mar 1858

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

BUR.:

PLACE:

WIFE (1) Mary Sweeten

BORN: Abt 1796

PLACE: ,,Ireland

FATHER: David Sweeten

MOTHER: Martha Wilson

1. NAME: Phebe McElroy

---- BORN: 8 Feb 1823

PLACE: ,,Ireland

F DIED: 11 Sep 1900

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

BUR.:

PLACE:

SPOUSE: Duncan McKeller (hotel keeper)

MARR:

PLACE:

2. NAME: John W. McElroy (engineer)

---- BORN: 15 Jan 1824/1825

PLACE: ,,Ireland

M DIED: 3 Apr 1907

PLACE: Milton,Antrim,Michigan

BUR.:

PLACE:

SPOUSE: Jane McIntire

MARR:

PLACE:

3. NAME: Matilda McElroy

---- BORN: 11 Oct 1832

PLACE: ,,Ireland

F DIED: 15 Jun 1874

PLACE:

BUR.:

PLACE:

SPOUSE: Arthur Conkey (labourer)

MARR: 23 Jul 1850

PLACE: Port Sarnia,Lambton,Canada West

SPOUSE: Charles Martin (carriage maker & sailor)

MARR: 27 Jan 1852

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

WIFE (2) Elizabeth Greer

BORN: 1809

PLACE: ,,Ireland

DIED: 4 Jun 1883

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

BUR.:

PLACE:

1. NAME: Robert McElroy (sawyer or woodworker)

---- BORN: 15 Jan 1839

PLACE: ,,Ireland

M DIED: 4 May 1902

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

BUR.:

PLACE:

SPOUSE: Sarah Jane Fuller

MARR: 27 Sep 1879

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

2. NAME: Patrick McElroy (sailor & saloon keeper)

---- BORN: 1838

PLACE: ,,Ireland

M DIED: 20 Apr 1887

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

BUR.:

PLACE:

SPOUSE: Jane Bain

MARR: 17 Dec 1862

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

3. NAME: Capt. George McElroy (sailor)

---- BORN: 3 Feb 1846

PLACE: ,,Ireland

M DIED: 9 Jun 1910

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

BUR.: 11 Jun 1910

PLACE: Lakeside Cem.,Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

SPOUSE: Eliza

MARR:

PLACE:

4. NAME: Samuel McElroy (sailor)

---- BORN: 1842

PLACE: ,,Ireland

M DIED:

PLACE:

BUR.:

PLACE:

SPOUSE:

MARR:

PLACE:

5. NAME: Mary McElroy

---- BORN: 1852

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

F DIED:

PLACE:

BUR.:

PLACE:

SPOUSE: Nathaniel C. White (railroad engineer)

MARR: 25 Dec 1877

PLACE: Port Huron,St. Clair,Michigan

HUSBAND Robert Gilliland (farmer)  
BORN: 15 Apr 1805 PLACE: ,,Ireland  
DIED: 16 Mar 1876 PLACE:  
BUR.:

WIFE Martha Sweeten  
BORN: 20 Mar 1802 PLACE: ,,Ireland  
DIED: 5 Sep 1876 PLACE: Brooke Township, Lambton, Ontario, Canada  
BUR.:  
FATHER: David Sweeten MOTHER: Martha Wilson

1. NAME: Eliza Jane Gilliland  
---- BORN: 25 Mar 1832 PLACE: ,,Ireland  
F DIED: 7 Mar 1921 PLACE: Watford, Lambton, Ontario, Canada  
BUR.: 9 Mar 1921 PLACE: Watford, Lambton, Ontario, Canada  
SPOUSE: Dewit Clinton Knowles (labourer)  
MARR: 20 Feb 1855 PLACE:  
SPOUSE: Richard Acton (farmer)  
MARR: 12 Mar 1873 PLACE: Brooke Township, Lambton, Ontario, Canada

2. NAME: Matilda Gilliland  
---- BORN: 9 Jun 1834 PLACE: ,,Ireland  
F DIED: 1852 PLACE:  
BUR.: PLACE:  
SPOUSE:  
MARR: PLACE:

3. NAME: Mary Gilliland  
---- BORN: 20 Apr 1836 PLACE: ,,Ireland  
F DIED: 9 Mar 1876 PLACE:  
BUR.: PLACE: Ruby Cemetery, Ruby, St. Clair, Michigan  
SPOUSE: Alexander Seymore (farmer)  
MARR: PLACE:

4. NAME: Rachel Gilliland  
---- BORN: 2 Feb 1840 PLACE: Brooke Township, Kent, Upper Canada  
F DIED: 8 Nov 1888 PLACE:  
BUR.: PLACE: Ada Cemetery, Ada Township, Kent, Michigan  
SPOUSE: Thomas Hillis (farmer)  
MARR: 24 May 1865 PLACE: Port Huron, St. Clair, Michigan

5. NAME: David Gilliland (farmer)  
---- BORN: 24 Feb 1842 PLACE: Brooke Township, Kent, Canada West  
M DIED: 14 Jan 1912 PLACE: Brooke Township, Lambton, Ontario, Canada  
BUR.: PLACE:  
SPOUSE: Floranna Searson  
MARR: PLACE:  
SPOUSE: Ann Kidd  
MARR: 31 May 1883 PLACE: Watford, Lambton, Ontario, Canada



## Place Names and Dates

- 1763 The French rights over all Canada, including the present Province of Ontario, were ceded to the English.
- 1774 The territory of Canada was organized as the Province of Quebec.
- 1791 Canada was divided into two separate colonies, Upper Canada (now Ontario) and Lower Canada (now Quebec).<sup>6,14</sup> Upper Canada ran from the Ottawa River west to the Detroit River.
- 1792 Kent County was created. It comprised all of Upper Canada west of Middlesex County.<sup>27</sup>
- 1796 Middlesex County was created. It is in western Ontario, bounded on the east by Oxford County, on the south by Elgin County, on the west by Lambton County, and on the north by Huron County. Settlement began in 1799.<sup>27</sup>
- 1832 Brooke Township was surveyed and was opened for sale in 1833. The Township of Brooke was bounded on the north by the Township of Warwick.<sup>3</sup>
- 1837 In Upper Canada there were armed clashes by the Patriotes.<sup>14</sup>
- 1841 Upper Canada became Canada West and Lower Canada became Canada East.<sup>14</sup>
- 1847 August 22nd the city which had been commenced by the pioneers was named Great Salt Lake City.<sup>16</sup>
- 1848 In February, after the Mexican War that began in 1846, the Utah region became United States territory.<sup>16</sup>
- 1850 Kent County was given its present boundaries, lying west of Elgin County, south of Lambton County, east of Essex County, and fronting on Lake Erie.<sup>27</sup>
- 1850 Lambton County was organized. It is in western Ontario, fronting on Lake Huron and the St. Clair River, west of Middlesex County, and north of Kent County.<sup>27</sup> It included the area of Warwick Township and Brooke Township. Brooke Township eventually became Alvinston.
- Warwick is a small post-village in Lambton County, Ontario, on Bear Creek, 6 miles N. W. of Watford.<sup>27</sup>
- Alvinston is a banking post-village in Lambton County, Ontario, on the river Sydenham, commonly known as Bear Creek, 34 miles from St. Thomas. It has flour, saw, and flax mills. It is in a rich agricultural area.<sup>27</sup>
- 1850 September 9th Congress approved the organization of the Territory of Utah.<sup>16</sup>
- 1867 July 1st the Dominion of Canada began to function. Canada was divided into four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.<sup>6,14</sup>
- 1868 January 29th the names of Great Salt Lake City and Great Salt Lake County were changed to Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County.<sup>16</sup>
- 1896 January 4th Utah was admitted to the United States.<sup>16</sup>

## References

- deposited there. Utah State University (979-2 R426, vol. 3).
18. Kate B. Carter, compiler. Treasures of Pioneer History. Vol. 1, p. 380, From the Gardner Family by Edna G. Brockbank.
  19. Winter Quarters, Nebraska, 11th Ward record, 1846-1847, original in the Historian's Office #1755; FHL film 14,888.
  20. Church History in the Fulness of Times. Church Educational System, The Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. S., Salt Lake City, 1989.
  21. Andrew Jenson. Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia. Vol. 2, pp. 329-330, 625.
  22. Q Maurice Hunsaker & Gwen Hunsaker Haws, editors. History of Abraham Hunsaker and His Family. FHL US/CAN, book 929,273, H907h. The Journal of Abraham Hunsaker. Published in 1984 by the Abraham Hunsaker Family.
  23. 1850 United States census, Utah Territory, Salt Lake County; FHL film 25,540.
  24. Daniel B. Hill Richards. Hill Family History.
  25. Martha Emma Sweeten Holbrook. Temple record book. 1761-1919; FHL film 673,296, item 12-15.
  26. Early Church Information Card Index; FHL film 820,142 for Luckham; film 820,146 for Sweeten; film 820,139 for Gardner.
  27. W. Stewart Wallace, general editor. The Encyclopedia of Canada. 1948.
  28. 1860 United States census, Utah Territory, Salt Lake County, 3 August 1860; FHL film 805,313, page 239.
  29. Journal: The Ontario Register. Vol. 3, 1970, No. 2, Marriage Register of the Western District, Rev. James Noll, Congregational Minister, Port Sarnia, 1843-1848. Page 75. Roger Lucham & Mary Sweeton, 21 October 1844, in Warwick. W: Robt. Gardner, Arch. Giekie.  
Vol. 2, 1969, No. 2, Register B. Page 85. By Rev. David Hardie, Wesleyan Minister, Toronto: Robert Gardner and Jane McHown, of Warwick, 17 March 1841. W: Robert Gardner, John Park.
  30. Index Card to Endowment House Temple Records, no. 10192, book E, living, page 76. Name in full Luckham, Susannah; Born 12 Oct. 1848; Salt Lake, Salt Lake, Utah; When died living; When married to Gordon Silas Beckstead; Instance of self; Sealed husband (&) wife 2 Nov. 1867.
  31. Progressive Men of Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Fremont & Oneida Counties, Idaho. Chicago: A. M. Bowen & Co., 1904, p. 43-44, Gordon S. Beckstead.

Alfred, Brother, 32  
Ames, Ira, 39  
Atkinson, Alfred, 38  
Atkinson, Charley, 38  
Baker, George W., 46  
Baker, mountaineer, 25  
Bankhead, Mr., 30  
Beak, James G., 34  
Beckstead, Alexander, 39  
Beckstead, Asa Clarence, 43  
Beckstead, Eugene, 43  
Beckstead, Francis, 43  
Beckstead, Gordon Silas, 42-43  
Beckstead, Harriet Vernitia, 39-42  
Beckstead, LeRoy Hubert, 43  
Beckstead, Mary Elizabeth, 43  
Beckstead, Robert, 43  
Beckstead, Roger Adelbert, 43  
Beckstead, Silas, 43  
Beckstead, William Leon, 43  
Benson, Ezra Taft, 15  
Berry, Cynthia Lovina, 34  
Blair, S. M., 52  
Bolton, Samuel, 11, 12, 17  
Boothe, Lewis Nathaniel, 42-43  
Borrowman, John, 11, 13, 15-17, 27-28, 30  
Bradford, Mary Ann, 22  
Bradford, Pleasant, 46  
Bradford, Rawsel, 22, 30, 33, 46  
Bradford, Sylvester, 22, 46  
Bradford, Tryphena, 22, 46  
Brooks, Ann, 42  
Brown, Mr., 1  
Buchanan, James, 33, 35  
Cahoon, R., 52  
Calender, Ann, 5  
Calender, Archibald, 1  
Calender, Lishman, 5  
Calender, Margaret, 1, 4-10, 12-13, 16-18, 21-22, 29-30, 37, 52  
Cannon, George, 20  
Cannon, Leonora, 34  
Carr, Mary Ann, 34, 38  
Clancy, James, 51  
Collins, Eliza, 39-42  
Conkey, Arthur jr., 51  
Conkey, Arthur sr., 51  
Conney, Andrew, 17, 22  
Correy, George, 17, 22  
Correy, Janet, 21-22  
Correy, Margaret, 21-22  
Craig, James, 17-18, 28  
Cumming, Alfred, 35-36  
Cuthbertsen, Jane, 9  
Denny, William, 29  
Donaldson, John, 46  
Drummond, William W., 35



Duncan, Jane, 7, 21-22  
Edison, Thomas Alva, 51  
Ewen, Margaret, 1  
Fardy, Ann, 10, 47, 49  
Fox, Jesse W., 39  
Gardner, Archibald, 2, 4-12, 14-34, 37-39, 42, 46, 50, 52  
Gardner, Archibald, 10  
Gardner, Archibald, 29  
Gardner, Christine, 1  
Gardner, Clarence, 32  
Gardner, Duncan, 26, 29  
Gardner, Elizabeth, 29, 37  
Gardner, Emmerine, 30  
Gardner, James, 37  
Gardner, Jane, 6-9, 14, 16-19, 21-22, 25-26, 29-30, 46, 52  
Gardner, Jane C., 37  
Gardner, Janet, 10, 19  
Gardner, Janet, 18  
Gardner, Janet, 2, 5-6  
Gardner, John, 6-7, 16, 19, 22-23, 25-26, 29-30, 42  
Gardner, Margaret, 37  
Gardner, Margaret, 25, 29  
Gardner, Margaret, 10, 22, 29, 37, 46  
Gardner, Margaret, 1-2  
Gardner, Margaret C., 11, 22, 26, 29, 38, 46  
Gardner, Mary, 1-2, 4-7, 9-10, 13, 16, 18, 22-23, 27, 29-30, 34, 36-41, 48-50, 52  
Gardner, Mary Jane, 10, 22, 29, 46  
Gardner, Neil, 10, 19, 22, 29, 46  
Gardner, Neil L., 11, 22, 26, 29, 46  
Gardner, Reuben, 31  
Gardner, Reuben, 37  
Gardner, Robert, 10, 19, 22, 29  
Gardner, Robert, 6-7, 11  
Gardner, Robert jr., 2, 4-5, 7-27, 29-35, 37-38, 46, 50, 52  
Gardner, Robert R., 10, 22-23  
Gardner, Robert sr., 1, 4-10, 12-17, 19-22, 27, 29-30, 33, 38, 52  
Gardner, Sarah, 29  
Gardner, Sarah, 29, 37  
Gardner, Thomas H., 37  
Gardner, William, 17, 22, 24, 29, 37, 46  
Gardner, William, 1, 4-14, 16-23, 25-26, 28, 30-31, 38, 42, 52  
Gardner, William, 1  
Gardner, William jr., 8-9, 31  
Gates, Susan Y., 32  
Gilliland, David, 50  
Gilliland, Eliza Jane, 50  
Gilliland, Mary, 50  
Gilliland, Matilda, 50  
Gilliland, Rachel, 50  
Gilliland, Robert, 50, 52  
Goodyear, Miles, 52  
Graham, Brother, 42  
Greer, Elizabeth, 50  
Grey, Mr. & Mrs., 5  
Gunnell, Francis M., 38

Hagle, Amanda, 44-49  
Hagle, Ann Jane, 48  
Hagle, Emma, 45  
Hagle, Isabelle Shepherd, 48  
Hamilton, James, 17, 34  
Hansen, Fred, 31  
Hardy, David, 10  
Harney, General, 34  
Harper, George, 42  
Hatch, Brother, 33  
Henderson, Christian, 1  
Henrie, William, 20  
Herbert, Harry, 43  
Hill, Agnes, 52  
Hill, Alexander, 27-28  
Hill, Alexander Brice, 38  
Hill, Elizabeth Brice, 30  
Hill, Robert Brice, 38  
Hoagland, Abraham, 20  
Hodgkins, Thomas, 29  
Holbrook, Lucille, 46  
Horne, Joseph, 20  
Hughes, Henry, 45-46  
Hunsaker, Abraham, 17, 35-37, 39-42  
Hunsaker, Amos, 41  
Hunsaker, Elizabeth, 42-43  
Hunsaker, George, 40  
Hunsaker, George Sweeten, 37  
Hunsaker, Idumea, 40  
Hunsaker, John Luce, 41  
Hunsaker, Lemuel, 41  
Hunsaker, Lorenzo, 40-42  
Hunsaker, Martha, 41-42, 48  
Hunsaker, Mary Ann, 39-41, 43, 47  
Hunsaker, Minta, 41-42  
Hunsaker, Oakham, 41-42, 48  
Hunsaker, Robert Sweeten, 40-41  
Hunsaker, Roger, 41  
Hunsaker, Susannah, 41-42  
Hunsaker, Thomas Luckham, 41  
Hunsaker, Weldon, 41-42, 48  
Hunter, Bishop, 19  
Hunter, Edward, 21  
Hyde, Orson, 17, 33  
Janner, Brother, 17  
Jensen, Ane Cathrine, 40-41  
Johnston, Albert Sidney, 35-36, 52  
Kane, Colonel, 36  
Kilfoil, James, 17  
Kimbal, Heber C., 18  
Leckie, Ann, 6-9, 11, 52  
Livingston, Janet, 11, 19, 22, 26, 29-31, 38, 46  
Livingston, Margaret, 11, 14, 19, 21-22, 24-25, 29, 31  
Longstroth, Alice, 43  
Luckham, Elizabeth, 47  
Luckham, Jannie, 48

Luckham, John, 47  
 Luckham, Lou, 48  
 Luckham, Mack, 47-48  
 Luckham, Mary, 13, 16, 22, 29, 37-39, 41-42, 48  
 Luckham, Mary, 48-49  
 Luckham, Mary Ann, 47  
 Luckham, Nicholas, 47, 49  
 Luckham, Roger, 10, 13, 16, 18-23, 26-27, 29-30, 33, 35-36, 38-41, 44, 47-49, 52  
 Luckham, Susan, 47  
 Luckham, Susan, 48-49  
 Luckham, Susannah, 27, 29, 37-39, 42-44, 48  
 Luckham, Theodore, 48  
 Luckham, Thomas, 45, 47, 49  
 Luckham, Thomas, 10  
 Luckham, Wellie, 48  
 Luckham, Will, 48  
 Luckham, William, 10, 47, 49, 52  
 Luckham, William Henry, 48  
 Luckham, William John, 48  
 Luckham, William L., 47-49  
 MacKinzey, Phillip, 44  
 Maughan, John, 38  
 Maughan, Peter, 38  
 Maughan, William H., 38  
 McEachern, Duncan J., 15  
 McElroy, George, 50  
 McElroy, John, 50  
 McElroy, Mary, 50  
 McElroy, Matilda, 50-51  
 McElroy, Patrick, 50  
 McElroy, Phebe, 50-51  
 McElroy, Robert, 50  
 McElroy, Samuel, 50  
 McElroy, Thomas, 50  
 McKellar, Duncan, 50-51  
 McKeown, Jane, 10, 12-13, 17, 21-23, 27, 29, 34, 37, 46  
 Miller, Reuben, 27, 38  
 Monson, Thomas S., 11-12  
 Morris, George Q., 15  
 Mulliner, Samuel, 33  
 Nielsen, Mrs. Eleanor, 47, 49  
 Noll, James, 10  
 Oakley, Ezra, 20  
 Orme, Joseph, 42  
 Park, Agnes, 22  
 Park, Agnes Thompson, 28  
 Park, Andrew, 22  
 Park, Barbara, 42  
 Park, David, 17, 25, 42, 52  
 Park, Hugh, 22  
 Park, James, 13  
 Park, James jr., 22  
 Park, James P., 38  
 Park, Jane, 25, 42  
 Park, Jane, 22



Park, John, 7, 10, 17, 22  
Park, Marian, 7, 13, 29  
Park, Mary, 22  
Park, William jr., 22  
Park, William sr., 7, 17, 21-22, 28, 52  
Parks, Mary A., 46  
Pinney, Charley, 38  
Prowse, Susannah, 10  
Reed, Thomas, 5  
Richards, John H., 39, 52  
Richards, John Kenny, 52  
Richards, Joseph H., 39  
Richards, Phineas, 19  
Richards, Willard, 18  
Riggs, Zial, 38  
Rockwell, Orin Porter, 34  
Rogers, Margaret, 39  
Seymour, Alexander, 50  
Smith, John, 48  
Smith, John, 30  
Smith, John, 17  
Smith, John A., 13, 18  
Smith, John Henry, 32  
Smith, Lot, 35  
Smith, Mary Anderson, 30-31  
Smith, Samuel, 40  
Smith, William, 13  
Smoot, Abraham O., 34  
Snow, Eliza R., 41  
Snow, Erastus, 34  
Snow, Lorenzo, 40-41  
Sorensen, Isaac, 39  
Sprague, Abigail, 21-22, 30  
Sprague, Hezekiah, 21-22  
Sprague, Ithamer, 21-22  
Stapleford, A. C., 15  
Steel, John, 28  
Stoddard, Judson, 34  
Sweeten, David, 10  
Sweeten, George, 8, 10, 44, 50  
Sweeten, George jr., 10  
Sweeten, Margaret, 10, 16, 22, 26, 29, 35-37, 39-43, 47  
Sweeten, Martha, 50  
Sweeten, Martha, 10  
Sweeten, Martha Emma, 33, 45, 47-49  
Sweeten, Mary, 48  
Sweeten, Mary, 50  
Sweeten, Robert, 10, 16, 18, 22-29, 33, 35-36, 38-39, 43-50, 52  
Taylor, John, 22  
Thomas, Jane, 45, 47-48  
Thompson, Laura Althea, 32  
Tolman, Benjamin H., 41-42  
Travers, J. T., 51  
Wells, Daniel H., 34  
Willie, George, 43  
Willie, Hannah Baker, 43

Willie, Iduma, 41  
Willie, James Gray, 39, 46  
Willie, James Simon, 43  
Willie, Maud, 43  
Willie, William Pettit, 43, 46  
Wilson, John, 14  
Woodruff, Wilford, 20, 46  
Young, Brigham, 13, 17-18, 20-21, 23-24, 27, 31-36, 38, 40, 44  
Young, J., 52  
Young, Joseph W., 34  
Young, Zina, 41